

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 329.—VOL. XIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

JUVENILE CRIME AND EMIGRATION.

THE conviction has gained ground rapidly within the last few months, that systematic colonisation is at once the most interesting and the most important question of our age; and that, in neglecting to avail ourselves more fully of the magnificent resources of our colonial possessions, we have retarded their prosperity, and very seriously injured our own. So much, however, must be done, if we would effectually relieve our overburdened population at home, and as effectually serve our scantily-peopled dependencies abroad, that we need not indulge the hope that any large plan of colonisation can be speedily matured and carried into operation. Although opinions are all but unanimous that something must be done, opinions are very far from being agreed, either as to the extent of the task, or as to the means of its accomplishment. We may therefore expect, amid all our troubles and perplexities, that a considerable time will elapse before such general agreement is attained, as will justify the hope that Parliament will undertake the matter, or even understand it in all its comprehensiveness. Every one knows that we have immense and highly productive possessions, requiring nothing but labour to make them prosperous and happy, and that we have large bodies of men at home who offer their labour and skill for hire, and find no purchasers who need them; but the problem is, how to bring the two sets of circumstances together, for the mutual advantage of those who starve at home because no one will employ them, and those who suffer abroad because they cannot get hands to do their necessary work? To that problem no sufficient answer has yet been given. Many minds are, however, at work upon it. The more it is discussed, the greater probability there will be of a satisfactory solution; and we therefore hold it of good augury that the question is considered of such importance as it is, and that we hear of Emigration and Colonisation in quarters that used seldom or never to allow such subjects to interfere with their quietude or their meditations. In the meantime, a light is breaking upon the public. Those who cannot see how a plan large enough for the national urgency of the case can be adopted in the aggregate, can yet see how much

may be done in detail to relieve us of a burden and to benefit the colonies. It begins to be recognised as a truth, that, with the enormous demands upon our resources which must be met, it is a foolish, if not a suicidal policy to waste our money. It is, at the same time, recognised that we do waste our money abroad by sending too many soldiers and too few labourers to our colonies; and that we still more perniciously waste it at home, by allowing young paupers to become criminals, and by suffering them to be trained up for the penitentiaries, the hulks, or the gallows, at a large cost, instead of being sent abroad, at a small cost, to increase the wealth of the world, and consequently our own.

Upon the first item of our national extravagance the speech of Sir William Molesworth, alluded to in our last, gave some instructive details, which will not, we venture to predict, be lost upon the mind of the community or upon the Government. Upon the second point we intend to offer a few observations to-day, as the subject is before the public. Lord Ashley's speech upon the juvenile destitution and crime of the metropolis, upon moving that an annual grant should be made for aiding Emigration from the Ragged Schools of London, showed to some extent the enormity of the mischief existing at home, and the immensity of the good that might be done in the colonies, by the voluntary expatriation of the young outcasts of society. The subject has since been brought forward more generally by Lord Kinnaird, in a letter to Mr. Wylie, of Liverpool, who had transmitted to his Lordship the petition of the magistrates of that town relative to juvenile delinquency and its cost. The petition contained a statement of the actual cost attending the prosecution of fourteen juvenile offenders. Out of these fourteen children it appeared there was but one of whom there was any hope of reformation. Ten had been transported. One, under ten years of age, had been committed eleven times in five years, and had already cost the country £64 6s. 6½d. Another, aged nine years, had been committed four times, and discharged twelve. The cost of his prosecutions amounted to £64 18s. The aggregate cost of apprehension, maintenance, prosecution, and punishment of these fourteen children amounted to £889. "There

would be every chance," says Lord Kinnaird, "that, if these children, instead of being committed to prison, were sent to a reformatory school, at an expenditure varying from £5 to £7 per annum, or a total cost of under £25 or £30, they might have become useful members of society, either at home or abroad." In his Lordship's opinion every one will agree. The experience of London and Liverpool thus coincide; and, in fact, we have but to examine the records of all the prisons of the Empire, to find ample corroboration. In the 29th Report of the Warwickshire County Asylum, just published, it is affirmed that every year's experience renders more clear the duty and expediency, as well as the economy, of making public provision for the reformation of juvenile offenders. The report contains tables showing the actual cost of reformatory schools, and the comparatively small loss there is upon failures. The Committee remark upon the miserable policy of pursuing boys to transportation or to death at a cost of £63 8s. per head, when they might be restored, and become useful members of society, at less than half that amount. In a letter which is appended to the report, signed by the Rev. H. T. Townsend, that gentleman says:—

"I do think that no man could have gone over the gaol with me last week, in its crowded state, without coming to the conclusion that a serious expense must fall on the public from the idleness and contamination to which the juvenile offenders were subjected in the gaol. Let any one reflect upon the fact that, when a juvenile offender becomes a confirmed thief, he lives for ever after at other people's expense. If he is prosecuted, it is at other people's charges; if he is in gaol, he is supported there at the public cost; if he is at large, he lives upon other people's property; if he is transported, he neither pays his own passage nor the cost of his maintenance in the penal colony. Let him reflect upon this, and he will see that the expenses incident to keeping up Warwick Gaol, so as almost to render it a nursery and school for crime, cannot be rightly estimated by any calculation of expenses incurred within its walls. Let him reflect upon the vast expenditure thus attaching to the present system; let him think upon the heavy responsibility, I should rather say the curse, of confirming the young in wickedness, and he will, I should imagine, become an advocate for the adoption of some better system, which, in providing for the reformation of juvenile offenders, will combine the fulfilment of a religious duty with a measure of political expediency and of true economy."

While these are fair samples of the state of a large pro-



FORGING PIKES.—A RECENT SCENE IN IRELAND.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no news of particular interest this week from France. The Bishop of Digne, the newly-appointed Archbishop of Paris, had arrived in the capital for the purpose of paying a short visit to General Cavaignac. He proposes to return to St. Esprit, his paternal residence, where he will remain until the next consistory to be held at Rome, when his election will be confirmed.

Opinion respecting the fate of the prisoners tried for taking part in the insurrection was divided. While it was certain that several of them would be sent to Senegal, and a much larger number to Algeria, it was also understood that some capital executions would take place of parties charged with murder in cold blood. The conviction that Government would act with severity was inducing many to abscond, who might possibly have escaped detection. Very many arrests took place daily, and every moment new denunciations of parties who figured in the conspiracy and the outbreak were made to Government. To these facts were attributed the continued suspension of *La Presse* and other journals, and the maintenance of the state of siege.

Paris remained tranquil, but the search for arms in the neighbourhood of Paris, and particularly in the villages of Belleville and Montmartre, every day continued with unceasing activity. On Saturday a number of muskets were found in houses which had been already searched. Several other weapons were found concealed in the gardens and wells. A loaded musket was found in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, hanging from a cypress near a tomb. On Friday the commune of Bercy was completely disarmed. Several officers of the National Guards of Charonne and Belleville have been arrested and lodged in the Fort of St. Denis.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, M. Mauguin brought forward his motion on the relations of France with the other powers of Europe, notwithstanding an appeal made to him by M. Bastide against the raising of such a debate at the present eventful period, who declared that although he could not prevent M. Mauguin from making his speech, he could, and was in duty bound to avoid answering it. M. Mauguin's speech was a very long and very rambling one. Some charges of a personal nature, which he brought against the members of the administration, brought M. Bastide and General Cavaignac into the tribune; but ultimately the Assembly passed to the order of the day, which was the discussion on M. Thiers' report on M. Prudhon's proposition relative to the seizure of one-third of all sorts of revenues. The hon. deputy developed his motion in an elaborate speech, contending that his proposition was the natural sequence of the Revolution. He considered that property will either destroy the Republic, or the Republic will destroy property. The revolution of February was, in his opinion, the winding up of the old state of society, and if property resisted it should be seized by force. If the tax he proposed on property was a spoliation, the tax on labour was an assassination.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Senard, after the close of M. Prudhon's address, ascended the tribune, and declared that the Government had never imagined that the tribune of that House should ever have been so disgraced, or France so insulted, as they were by the apology for crime of every sort, and the excitement to revolt and to every bad passion which had just been uttered. It was proposed by another member, that the speech of M. Prudhon should be excluded from the *Moniteur*, and that all journals reporting it should be prosecuted. This, however, was opposed by M. Dupin. M. Thiers said: "I am of opinion that an order of the day *motivé* will best respond to the indignation of the Assembly. I think no one will contest the propriety of the expression 'indignation.' (No, no, nobody.) If the Assembly should deem such a course necessary, I am ready to reply to the statement which has just been laid before it, but—(Cries of 'No, no; it is useless.') I desire it to be formally stated that if the Assembly considered no reply to be necessary, it was because it thought better to reply by an order of the day *motivé*."

At length, it was agreed that the sense of the Assembly would be best expressed by the following resolution: "The National Assembly, considering that the proposition of the citizen Prudhon is an odious attack on the principles of public morality; that it is a flagrant violation of the right of property, which is the basis of social order; that it encourages delation, and appeals to the vilest passions; considering, further, that the outline of it has calumniated the revolution of February, in wishing to render it an accomplice of the theories which he has developed in the tribune, passes to the order of the day." Upon which the House divided. The total number of representatives voting was 693, and the result of the division was—For the resolution, 691; against it, 2. Of these two, of course, one was M. Prudhon himself; the other, some friend of his, whose name has not transpired. The Assembly has ordered that the names of the members voting, and the members absent, on the division on M. Prudhon's proposition, shall be published in the *Moniteur*.

General Lamoricière has been attacked with an intermittent fever which he caught in Africa. M. Bédouin was in an alarming state. It was said that M. Prudhon would send in his resignation as a representative. The Government has already commenced arrangements for the early removal of 600 insurgents ordered to be transported.

On Tuesday, in the National Assembly, the much-expected questions were put to the Government respecting the suspension of the journal *La Presse*, when M. Marie, Minister of Justice, declared that the measures taken against that and other journals must be maintained until the laws respecting the journals now in progress shall be passed. General Cavaignac also plainly intimated that if the Assembly should decide to intervene in the matter, he should be compelled to decline the further responsibility of the Government. This cut the debate short, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day, which was the discussion of the project of a tax on mortgages. It was strongly opposed by M. Jules de Lasteyrie. The discussion had little interest.

The Bank of France has consented to lend 10,000,000 francs (£400,000) to the city of Paris, at four per cent., on certain conditions which are specified.

The Committee of Finance have issued an unfavourable report on the treaty between the Minister of Finance and the Lyons Railway Company. The committee proposed the following combination:—The company would only have to complete the railroad as far as Monterau, and would immediately work that portion of the line. Government, on the other hand, would complete the rest as far as Lyons, and rent that portion of the railway to the company for the whole duration of the treaty concluded when the privilege was granted.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce had published the return of the corn trade in the different markets of France, during the first fortnight of July, from which it appears that the hectolitre of wheat sold, on an average, for 17*l*. 13*s*., at Toulouse, Gray, Lyons, and Marseilles; 15*l*. 7*s*., at Marans and Bordeaux; 17*l*. 7*s*., at St. Laurent and Le Grand Lemp; 16*l*. 5*s*., at Mulhausen and Strasburg; 14*l*. 17*s*., at Bergues, Arras, Roye, Soissons, Paris, and Rouen; 14*l*. 12*s*., at Saumur and Nantes; 12*l*. 5*s*., at Metz, Verdun, and Charleville; and 15*l*. 9*s*., at St. Lo, Paimpol, Quimper, and Hennebont.

The Chevalier Paiva Pereira was received on Sunday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he delivered letters of the Queen of Portugal, accrediting him as her Minister to the French Republic.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has commanded a considerable number of waggons and carriages to be constructed in Paris for the Russian railroads.

The *Moniteur* contains the following decree:—

"The Minister of Finance, considering that the payments in anticipation of the instalments of the new loan have assumed a very great extension, and that it is necessary to maintain the receipts proceeding from that loan in a just proportion with the wants of the service, and not to withdraw abruptly from the movement of affairs too considerable an amount of capital, decrees as follows:—The power of paying in anticipation, at a discount of four per cent., the instalments of the loan granted by the 11th article of the decree of the 25th instant, is suspended.

"Paris, July 31, 1848."

The object of the decree was to check the fall in the funds which resulted from the quantity of stock thrown on the market, but which has not succeeded, for we find that a still further depression took place on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, in the National Assembly, the adjourned debate was resumed on the question of a tax on revenues derived from mortgages. M. Gouin, in the name of the Finance Committee, proceeded to oppose the bill in question, which he denounced as little calculated to promote labour or to encourage the circulation of capital. M. Thiers rose in the course of the debate which ensued, and expressed his own private opinion to the effect that the tax in question, as a permanent impost, was cruel, unjust, and radically opposed to all principles of finance. As an expedient he thought it was insufficient, and would not compensate for the shock which it might give the public credit. M. Thiers observed that he should greatly prefer an income tax, which had already been levied in France before the Revolution. M. Godechaux, Minister of Finance, defended the measure, at the same time disclaiming all connexion with the "insane doctrines developed since the Revolution." The hon. Minister, after insisting on the fact that this tax was only a temporary one, declared that the Government had determined to make its adoption a Cabinet question; but subsequently retracted this declaration, in accordance with the sense of the Chamber. After a speech from M. Berryer, the general discussion was closed. The Finance Committee, to which the project of decree had been referred, had recommended its rejection. This proposition having been put from the chair, was negatived by a very small majority, and the Assembly proceeded to discuss the first article, to the effect of authorising the establishment of a direct tax, of one-fifth, for 1848 only, on the revenues derived from mortgages existing previous to the 16th April last.

The Committee on the Constitution is proceeding rapidly to the conclusion of its labours, in conjunction with the delegates from the standing committees of the National Assembly. They commenced the 6th chapter, which treats of the judicial functions, on Wednesday. Ten committees out of fifteen have declared against the election of the President of the Republic by the Assembly. They determined that the appointment should be decided by universal suffrage. There was a considerable difference of opinion among the delegates relative to the Council of State. The majority, however, have adopted the project of the Constitution, with some trifling modifications. MM. Thiers and Crémieux, the delegates from the 3rd and 10th Committees, warmly supported the Constitution of the existing Council of State, with an extension of its attributes. It is believed that the Commission will have concluded with the delegates after two or three sittings.

The standing committees of the National Assembly met on Tuesday to effect their monthly organization. This operation gave a party lately formed in the Assembly an opportunity of trying its strength. Some time after the opening of the Assembly, two great clubs were formed. One established its meetings in the Rue de Poitiers, the other in the Palais National. The latter shortly afterwards divided. One fraction, of which MM. Marrast, Garnier-Pagès, and Pagnerre formed part, detached itself and held its sittings in the Palace of the Institute, having adopted the title of the conciliatory party. The other fraction continued to sit at the Palais National, under the Presidency of M. Glais-Bizoin.

portion of the destitute youth of our over-peopled country, and fair estimates at the same time of the amount they cost us to transform them, by means of our prisons, from young thieves into old ones, the Colonies daily cry out for want of hands. A destitute boy too often becomes a thief in England when left to our usual training; but when sent to New South Wales, or Australia, he has no such temptations to evil courses as beset him here, and honesty is both more easy and more profitable than roguery, however much he may be contaminated. A settler in New South Wales, whose letter is quoted by Lord Kinnaid, says:—"Works, both public and private, which should have been performed in past years, have been indefinitely postponed. The members of the Legislative Council of the colony are nearly all large employers of labour, and for the last three years it has been the policy of that body, on private as well as public grounds, steadily to oppose all outlay of money on any public works which could possibly be avoided. Hence gaols, court-houses, bridges, roads, &c., have been left either unfinished or not commenced at all. The same policy has naturally influenced private individuals, and, consequently, I feel I am justified in stating that there is in the colony a large accumulation of labour, the execution or performance of which cannot be much longer deferred."

"The wealthiest," adds Lord Kinnaid, "are frequently obliged to perform for themselves and their friends the most menial offices; and instances are given in the same letter of sheep being folded under the drawingroom windows, and watched by the owners all night, a substitute not being forthcoming at any price to replace those of whose services they have been deprived by death or otherwise. A very trifling addition has been made since February, 1846, to the labouring classes of the colony by means of emigration; but the flocks have increased by nearly ten millions of sheep. For want of people to look after them, the wool is wasted, and thousands of sheep are boiled down for tallow."

Of course there can be no dispute that Emigration is the remedy both for us and the Colonies. It should, however, be fairly adopted, so as to do justice to the unhappy children who are destitute and not criminal, as well as to those who are unfortunately both. It should not be delayed in its application until the recipient of the national relief should have qualified himself by his dishonesty.

Lord Kinnaid proposes, in the first place, that an association for the promotion of emigration in the British colonies, with branches, &c., should be established on the most extended scale—with such a committee, for instance, as was formed for the relief of Irish distress; and, secondly, that corresponding associations should be established in our colonies, by which means the most correct information might be furnished to those wishing to emigrate. Thirdly, he proposes that half the cost of transit should be borne by this country, and half by the colonies—an arrangement which some might consider fair enough, if the colonies were in a condition to accede to it. To us, however, it seems that, as regards juvenile criminals alone, we should not ask the colonies to contribute a farthing. It is not only more philanthropic, more just, more Christian, more desirable in every way, to reform our criminals than to punish them, but it is cheaper. We do not ask our colonies to bear a portion of the large expense of punishment, neither should we expect them to bear any portion of the smaller and more agreeable expense of reforming them by means of emigration, seeing that however much we may benefit the colonies by the scheme, we benefit ourselves still more largely and satisfactorily, both as individuals and as a nation. If for one pound spent in emigration we save three or four in the maintenance of our prisons, we are gainers in every way—gainers in good deeds, gainers in mere money, and benefactors of our colonies. As regards, however, the general subject of emigration and colonisation, there can, we think, be no doubt that the colonies ought to be called upon, and would willingly contribute to the funds for sending them competent adults in sufficient numbers. As regards juvenile offenders, it should be our business, and ours alone, to bear the cost of putting them in the way of becoming useful members of society. They are our children, and upon us the duty devolves in justice of doing something better for them than we have hitherto done. Fortunately the subject is so far a practical one. It is not hampered with the difficulties that attend the larger question of systematic colonisation by adults. There is every probability that while the greater subject is maturing in the mind of the nation, much good may be done in the smaller but vastly important branch of it, to which we have now alluded. It is with this hope that we have dwelt upon and shall again return to it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS-AGNEW, ESQ., E.I.C.S.
The cruel murder of this gentleman in India was announced in the recent Overland despatches. His death occurred on the 20th April, in the 26th year of his age.

Mr. Patrick Vans-Agnew was second son of the late Colonel Vans-Agnew, of Barnbaroch, county Wigton, C.B., one of the East India Directors, and great-grandson of John Vans, Esq., of Barnbaroch, who assumed, on marrying Margaret, only child and heiress of Robert Agnew, Esq., of Sheuchan, the additional surname of Agnew. The family of Vans claims to be a branch of the chivalrous house of Vaux, so celebrated in every part of Europe.

THE HON. FREDERICK DRUMMOND.
This gentleman, a Civil Servant of the Hon. East India Company, died at Puneah, of fever, on the 15th May, aged 26. He was the youngest son of the present Viscount Strathallan, by Amelia Sophia, his wife, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athol. Thus, paternally and maternally, the deceased sprang from the most illustrious houses of Scotland and England—the Drummonds, the Murrays, the Hamiltons, the Stanleys, the Brandons, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets. His great-grandfather, William Drummond, fourth Viscount Strathallan, was a devoted adherent of the Chevalier in the memorable '45, and fell, gallantly fighting, at the decisive battle of Culloden.

JOHN FITZGERALD PENNIE.
This distinguished poet, the author of the "Royal Minstrel," was born at East Lulworth, Dorsetshire, about the year 1782. His family had long resided in that county, and, though ancient and respectable, had been greatly reduced. Young Pennie, when only fifteen, composed a tragedy. Led by the private admiration of his friends as to this production, he went to London and sought fame and employment there, but, for want of patronage, was unsuccessful. His subsequent career was one of much vicissitude; now a clerk in a solicitor's office; then a tutor; and afterwards, for some time, a player. The publication of the "Royal Minstrel," at last, established him in better circumstances. Of this work, that celebrated professor, the Rev. H. Milman, says, "There is in the poem of the 'Royal Minstrel' great power, and still greater promise. An author capable of writing such a work should hereafter be a writer of great eminence. The versification pleases me much." Pennie's second poem was "Rogvald," brought out in 1823. It had much merited success. His other productions were exceedingly numerous, and his admirers took such interest in his welfare, that they subscribed together, and presented him with a cottage near Wareham, where the poet and his wife subsequently lived and died. The last years of Pennie's life were embittered by the conduct of his son, for whom he incurred many liabilities. Pennie died on the 13th ultimo, two days after the decease of his wife. He has left several valuable unpublished manuscripts behind him.

THE JOB AND POSTMASTERS', &C., PROVIDENT FUND.—The sixth annual meeting of this society took place at Messrs. Tattersall's, last Monday, evening; Mr. Wm. Dickinson in the chair. From the report and the audited account of the receipts and payments of the society from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848, it appeared that on July 1, 1848, the society's investments in Consols amounted to £7591 5*s*. 6*d*., and that there was a cash balance of £354 1*s*. 8*d*. in the hands of the treasurer.

ANOTHER MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have taken an extensive range of premises at the back of the London and St. Katherine's Dock Hotel, East Smithfield, which they intend to open as one of their model lodging-houses, on Saturday (this day). The building is sufficiently capacious to afford accommodation for 100 persons.

The report from the Select Committee appointed to prepare the militia estimates for the year ending the 31st March, 1849, just printed, states that the estimate of the charge of the disembodied militia for Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st April, 1848, to the 31st March, 1849, is £123,800. The estimate for the year 1847-8 was £144,310, showing a decrease on the current year of £20,510.

They had determined to vote together. It appears, however, that discord has again arisen amongst its members, and the advanced party has formed a body apart, styled pure or absolute democrats. This club has appointed a committee of direction. M. Audry de Puyriveau has been elected honorary president; M. Guinand, effective president; M. David d'Angers, Vice-President; and MM. Auguste Mie and Chaffour, Secretaries. The committee is composed of MM. Causidière, Joly, Demosthène Olivier, Bac, and Germain Sarret. The number of this club does not exceed forty or fifty. The committee had determined that the members of the club should vote against M. Prudhon's proposition; but M. Greppo, one of them, voted for it. On Tuesday the club proposed its candidates as Presidents and Secretaries of the committees. The other fractions offered no opposition. The late Presidents and Secretaries were re-elected except in the ninth committee, where the absolute democrats succeeded, with the aid of their former allies of the club Glais-Bizoin, to appoint M. Latrade President, in place of M. Dupin the elder.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 27th ult. have come to hand. The Queen was still at La Granja, and was to hold, on the 29th, the grand levee, countermanded on the 24th, on the occasion of her mother's birthday. The political chiefs of the provinces of Valladolid, Burgos, Alava, and Guipuzcoa had informed the Government by telegraph on the 25th that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in them.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult. have been received. They contain no intelligence of interest. The Queen and Court were at Cintra. Her Majesty's husband, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, had met with an accident there a few days previously, having been thrown from his horse; falling on his face, he was slightly disfigured, but no injury of consequence resulted. A Spanish steamer of war had been sent to cruise on the coast as far as Bilbao, to intercept an English steamer expected with arms.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The accounts from the seat of war this week have been most conflicting. As well as we can disentangle the confused statements that have reached us, they present in brief the following state of matters. The Austrians swept the whole country before them on the 23d ult., and were beaten on the 24th. On the 25th a battle raged between them and the Piedmontese until night, when the latter retreated, carrying with them, however, 2500 prisoners they had made on the 24th. The details may be understood from what follows. On Sunday, the 23d, a part of the Piedmontese army, being suddenly attacked, was forced to fall back. On Monday, the 24th, Charles Albert, having hastened up from Marmirole to Villa Franca, re-took the positions which had been captured the day before, re-established his entire line, and, after eight hours' combat, caused the Austrians such considerable losses as to open to him the perspective of a complete victory on the morrow.

On Tuesday, the 25th, whilst the Piedmontese artillery thundered from the heights of Somma Campagna on the already shattered Austrian army, a new corps of the enemy, which came out from Verona, where Radetzky had concentrated all his forces from Legnano and Vicenza, attacked the rear of the Piedmontese army. This movement had been only rendered possible by the defection, or rather the want of courage of the new Lombard levies and the treason of the Modenese, who, on the approach of the Austrians being signalled at Salozine and Monzambano, abandoned all their positions, and the posts confided to their guard. The Piedmontese were therefore obliged, after a meritorious resistance, to retire on Villa Franca; after night-fall it was found necessary to continue this movement of retreat and to fall back on Goito, which they did in good order, carrying with them 2500 prisoners, living proofs of the bright success which marked the 24th. This movement of Charles Albert is explained by the necessity he was under of rejoining his reserves on the line of the Mincio. Peschiera is defended by the left wing of the army, commanded by General de Sonnaz.

ROME.—The neutral attitude which the Pope wishes to hold respecting the Austrians, against whom his subjects wish his Holiness formally to declare, has shorn him of much of his popularity, particularly as his Prime Minister, Mamiani, and his colleagues, are said to be in favour of war against Austria. This state of matters has led to the most unfounded rumours in the French journals, about a "Provisional Government" having been formed, and other revolutionary steps taken by the people of the "Eternal City." Letters from Rome of the 24th ult. give the most positive contradiction to those reports, and mention that there had been an idea entertained of appointing a Committee of War, which had given rise to the report of a "Provisional Government." The Ministry of M. Mamiani had retired definitively. The Chamber of Deputies had suspended its sittings until the formation of a new Cabinet. It was reported that the Pope had requested M. Rossi, the late French Ambassador, to compose a Ministry, but he had declined the honour. Rome was tolerably tranquil.

On Wednesday, the 26th, another great battle was fought between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, after a most gallant resistance for twelve hours, their retreat beyond the Mincio to Asola, and their partial disorganisation. The following particulars of the battle are interesting:—The principal attack was directed against Custoza, Somma Campagna, and Sona, where the Austrians were in force, well provided with artillery, and a large body of Hussars, ready to profit by any occasion that presented itself. The attack was impetuous, and the resistance great, but the valour of the Piedmontese prevailed, and all the positions were for a moment in their hands; but the Austrians were reinforced by drafts from their battalions on the Mincio, and the Piedmontese were driven back. Not daunted by this reverse, the gallant band of Charles Albert re-formed at the foot of the heights, and again advanced, carrying everything before them; but on the hills they were again met by increased forces, and the battle hung for some time in suspense. The troops had now fought from five in the morning till five in the evening. They were left without refreshment, and no care had been taken to provide for a reserve. At this moment Radetzky, who seemed to have calculated everything with the greatest precision, advanced from Verona at the head of 20,000 men he had called in from Venice, Vicenza, Padua, and the whole of the Venetia, and falling with these fresh troops on the flank of the exhausted Sardinians, whilst Aspre renewed his attack in front, Charles Albert was compelled to yield victory for the first time in a pitched battle, and to retire on Villafranca. During the hottest of the fight at Custoza, the King and his two sons, and the regiment of carabinieri who now accompany him, were surrounded, but the brigade of Savoy made a dash at this moment of active peril, and gallantly liberated Charles Albert and the Princes. Charles Albert is said to have applied to France for the aid of 60,000 troops.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—Advices to the 31st ult. have reached us. The National Assembly had received an address from a political club in Württemberg, thanking it for the energy it displayed with reference to the retrograde declarations of the King of Hanover. A congress of working men, now being held in Frankfurt, was making considerable progress in its interesting and important labours. It had decided that every German should have the right to settle in any town of the Confederation upon certain easy conditions; and that every employer should be empowered to deduct one silbergroschen per week (about five farthings) from the wages of his men, in order to procure a general fund for pensioning off disabled journeymen after they have attained their fiftieth year.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin papers of the 29th ult. contain important declarations made by the Minister Von Auerswald in the National Assembly. First, with regard to the affairs of Denmark, and secondly with regard to the oath of allegiance to be taken to Archduke John, as Vicar of the Empire. Herr Von Auerswald said:—

"It has been made known that the negotiations for an armistice between the chiefs in command of the German troops in Schleswig and the Danish commander have failed. I find it necessary to add that the temporary failure of our endeavours in this affair, to which our unceasing efforts have been directed, has not destroyed the hope of our being able to attain in a short time the object desired. All that was possible to be done in reference to the affair has been done. This state of matters does not allow me to communicate immediately to you the negotiations which have taken place, and the conduct of the Government. But I hope that the time is near at hand when this can be done. I hope you will be convinced that the Government of the King has not for a moment ceased to be mindful of the serious condition of the commerce of the eastern sea, and its consequence to a large portion of the Monarchy, and the maintenance of the honour of Prussia and Germany."

The Minister having made this public declaration respecting Schleswig-Holstein, then proceeded to remark on the question of the oath of allegiance to Archduke John, as Vicar of the Empire. He said:—"I do not see in the invitation of the German Ministry of War so great a difficulty as has been sought to be attached to it. It is, perhaps, an unusual demand; but I do not feel myself in a position to state my view to be any other than that I hope this domestic affair will easily be brought, in form as in reality, to an understanding. As we have started with the purpose of furthering the unity of Germany, we will avoid all regulation likely to endanger the dignity and independence of Prussia."

These statements were received with loud cheers. Amongst the persons who left Berlin on the 27th is General Major Von Below, who goes to Vienna, probably on another mission to Archduke John.

Beckerath, and other distinguished Frankfurt Prussian deputies, have arrived at Berlin, to consult with the Government upon the important subject of Prussian-German policy. It is the general opinion that it will be utterly impossible for Prussia to submit to the project of centralisation referred to revision to Dahmann, &c., unless this project be modified and divested of its exclusive and objectionable clauses.

On the 29th ult., the King issued a proclamation, declaring his Majesty's assent to the election of the Regent of the Empire, and directing that "wherever the Prussian troops engage for the German cause and according to my command, they should submit to his imperial highness the Regent of the Empire." The mercantile classes of Berlin express their regret at the failure of the negotiations between Prussia and Denmark, and many amongst them go so far as to assert that even if a complete victory were gained over Denmark, it would not be any advantage to trade and commerce.

According to latest accounts, a despatch had arrived in Berlin, with the intelligence that the Vicar of the Empire would not require the Prussian troops to take the oath of allegiance to him. Thus one subject of disunion, if not of serious misunderstanding, has been removed.

Amongst the crowned heads who have been invited to attend the grand festival which will take place in Berlin on the 12th inst., in order to celebrate the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the cathedral, are the following:—The Emperor of Russia, Queen Victoria, the Kings of Hanover, Holland, and

of the Belgians, and the Grand Duke of Baden. The Vicar of the Empire has expressed his intention to be present.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna, to the 27th ult., represent the Doblhoff Ministry as proceeding rapidly towards the annihilation of the *bureaucratie* of the Austrian Empire, scarcely one obnoxious *employé* being left in office. Amongst the removals was that of the Count Von Brandis, the Governor of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, who had received notice to quit, on a retiring pension. His Imperial Majesty had submitted with tolerable good grace to the deposition of the Count, one of his especial favourites. Archduke Stephen had arrived from Hungary, and the Ban of Croatia had arrived in Vienna. The departure of Archduke John to Frankfurt had been postponed until the Hungaro-Croatian question was settled. The return of the Emperor was again delayed—this time on account of the illness of the Empress, which was surmised to be merely the same *indisposition* which had hitherto prevented her imperial spouse from returning to his Austrian capital.

According to one of the Vienna journals, the present Ministry had made the return of the Emperor to the capital the *conditio sine qua non* of their continuance in office. In fact they appeared resolved to carry things with a high hand, and in the thoroughly democratic spirit. Meantime the committee of safety and the democratic club were as active and influential as ever, and were more than tolerated by the present Government.

Amongst the propositions which were to be discussed by the Austrian Diet were the following:—The non-application of the future constitution for Austrian Germany to the other portions of the Austrian empire; the separation of Galicia and Dalmatia from Austria Proper; and the abolition of all hereditary privileges and feudal regulations. The Diet would thus have to decide on questions of great importance in a national and international point of view.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne of the 27th ult. state that the Diet has resolved to make a demand on the French Republic for the restoration of that portion of the territory denominated the Valley of the Dappes, which the treaty of Vienna had formally assigned to the Helvetic Republic, but which the French Government had united to the department of the Ain, in consideration of its importance in a strategic point of view. The deputy of Vaud, in supporting the resolution, said, that it was to be hoped the Republican *régime* which had been inaugurated in a neighbouring state would repudiate the faults of which two dynasties have been guilty towards a state which it was bound to treat with courtesy. In acting thus, the French Government would not only repair an act of great injustice, but it would moreover accomplish an act of good policy.

HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House, on the 20th ult., Kossuth (the popular Minister) invited the Assembly to support the proposal for sending troops to assist the Austrian Government in the prosecution of the war with Italy. This proposal at first met with opposition, but Kossuth declared the question a Cabinet one, and gave it to be understood that the only point he wished to impress upon them was, that his object was to assist Austria in obtaining an honourable peace, but not strike any blow to the liberty of the Italians. The war was against Charles Albert, not against the Italians. The most significant part of Kossuth's speech was, however, that in which he said:—"The desire is expressed that we should remove our troops from Italy, but, if we do so, 35,000 Croats would also return to their country, and they would give us fine work to do." This threat seems to have had the best effect, for Kossuth's proposal was adopted, and it was decided to send 50,000 men to Italy to assist Austria.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The negotiations for a pacific arrangement of the questions at issue between the belligerent parties had been broken off, and both have resumed their former hostile attitude.

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of the Duchies:—

"Fellow-citizens,—The negotiations which it was expected would lead to peace with Denmark have been terminated. Again hostilities have commenced—arms now decide between us. Germany has proved that she desired peace. The most moderate demands have been refused by Denmark. Dishonourable conditions have been rejected by the will of Germany, by the firmness of the brave general who watches over our frontiers at the head of an army of Germany. People of Schleswig-Holstein, we owe to our German country all our gratitude. Prussia and the 10th Corps d'Armée have taken up arms for our cause. The German ports have submitted for months to great losses for our rights. Let us show ourselves deserving of their good wishes. Deeds and union lead to success. Our youth hasten joyfully to arms, that we may join our German brothers. We will be ready to comply with every claim that may be made for the energetic prosecution of the war. Fellow-citizens, we doubt not the success of our just cause. We will not attack the rights of others. But what belongs to us, what has descended to us from our ancestors, that we will defend and maintain. The Duchies are a part of our German country. For our country we have had recourse to arms—for her the blood of our German brethren has flowed. With them we will unite for victory or death.—(Signed) BESLER, F. REVENTLOW, J. BREMER, Th. OLSHAUSEN.—Rendsburg, July 25."

The temporary armistice continued in force till the 27th, when it expired. It is affirmed that it has been decided to recall General Wrangel for disobedience of orders, and to appoint Prince Radziwill in his place.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

At Bucharest affairs have again taken a turn. The Provisional Government have a second time got the power into their own hands. Colonels Odobesco and Salomon have, with their Gen, joined the people. Notwithstanding the announcement of the Russian Consul, nothing positive has yet been ascertained respecting the advance of the Russian troops. In fact, it almost seems as if the whole were a false report. In Galatz a Turkish steamer is said to have landed 2000 Turkish troops, who immediately proceeded to Moldavia.

RUSSIA.

Count Von Nesselrode, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to all the Russian diplomatic agents at the Courts of Germany, relative to the situation of Prussia in regard to the other Powers respecting the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein and the Polish question.

Count Nesselrode declares that, although the Muscovite Government might justly make the war with Denmark—the gratuitous transport on the German railway of those Poles who wish to raise an insurrection in the country—the situation of Posen, Galicia, &c., a pretext for war, it nevertheless persists in its resolution of maintaining peace, and of continuing as heretofore its amicable relations with all the powers, and especially with Germany; that consequently the Russian troops concentrated on the frontiers have no aggressive intention whatsoever, but only to be in a state of readiness in case of need.

The accounts respecting the cholera mention that on the 19th ult. 304 persons sickened, 203 recovered, and 198 died. On the 20th there were 3369 cases under treatment. Several persons of rank and holding high official appointments have fallen victims to this fatal malady.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 19th ult. have been received this week. The intelligence of the renewed insurrection in Paris had reached New York, and caused the greatest excitement there.

The session of Congress of the United States presented no prospect of adjournment. The great difficulty which arrested all progress was the proper disposition to be made of the newly-acquired territories of New Mexico and California, as also of the territory of Oregon. The question of slavery was the stumbling-block. The slave-holding states insist that territory acquired by the common treasure and effort must be for the common use and enjoyment, and that to exclude from such portion of that territory as may be found favourable to slave-grown products the employment of slaves, is virtually to exclude therefrom the citizens of the slave-holding states. On the other hand, it is contended that it would be a great crime in a free republic to plant slavery where it had no previous existence; and, therefore, that inasmuch as the new territories acquired from Mexico are free from slavery, it can never be borne that the republic, in becoming masters of these territories, should introduce slavery.

A compromise had been attempted in the senate, with what success remains to be seen. Two propositions are before that body—the one to adopt the line of the Missouri compromise, which would guarantee all the territory north of 36.20 to freedom, and surrender all south of it to slavery. Another proposition is to make all north of the Missouri compromise free, and to leave all south of it open to the decision of the future inhabitants whether or not slavery shall exist there. Until this knotty and difficult question is disposed of, none of the bills for the government of the new territory will be passed; and, as it is now late in the session, and Congress have been together seven months and a half, it seems quite probable the whole matter will go over to another Congress, leaving the territories to be governed meanwhile under the general power of the executive and such laws as actually exist therein.

After the executive session at Washington, on the 18th, and before the adjournment, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, from the Select Committee, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, New Mexico, and California, which was read twice. The bill leaves out the slavery question altogether. Mr. Clayton said that the Committee adopted the Bill with great unanimity, only two members dissenting.

MEXICO.

From Mexico the latest intelligence is to the 27th of June, according to which Paredes had thrown himself with a strong force into the town of Guanajuato. That movement seemed to be regarded on all hands as a serious one.

The revolution which was to have broken forth in the city of Mexico on the night of the 25th, had been deferred in consequence of the arrest of five of the leaders of it, and of a discovery made by the police of 250 muskets which had been secreted by several members of the Puro party from the time of the occupation of the city by American troops. These muskets, as well as some sabres, ammunition, and clothing, were all of American manufacture.

The Mexican Government had appropriated 300,000 dollars for the immediate relief of Yucatan.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 31st of May have reached us from the Cape. The colony was at that time quite quiet, and, with the exception of a little manifestation of discontent on the part of some emigrant Boers, which had been in a considerable degree allayed by a manifesto issued by Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, all was going on smoothly and satisfactorily.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week in anticipation of the Overland Mail of June 19. The dates are—from Calcutta to the 5th, Madras to the 10th, and Bombay to the 19th of June.

We learn by this means the satisfactory intelligence that decided success had been obtained on two separate occasions, by the Sikh troops and irregulars under the British district officers, over large bodies of the Mooltan rebels. The corps

under the British officers now hold possession of the forts of the Dera and the line of the Indus. The enemy's force in the field at present consists of about 3000 men and eight guns; while ours comprise three mixed Sikh regiments, 1500 irregular horse, eight guns, and 20 swivel pieces. A small body of Beloochees, under one of their chiefs, had joined the English standard and done excellent service.

From Lahore we learn, that since the removal of the Rance, our authorities in that capital continued to employ the most active efforts for securing its safe occupation, and in tracing out the late conspiracy and frustrating further hostile intentions. The accomplice in the recent plot, who had been reprieved on condition that he should point out the parties engaged, had performed his promise.

Some 22 of our Sepoys were thereby implicated, of whom two had been executed, and 11 had escaped at the parading of the troops for their recognition. The design of the conspirators was to have admitted 5000 men into Lahore, who were to have fallen upon and massacred the Europeans. Parties had been concentrated in the neighbouring villages for that purpose. Extraordinary exertions meanwhile continued to be made in the repairs and additions required for the fortifications at Lahore, and the works are said to have proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Additional reinforcements had been ordered up. Another large magazine of native powder, which was in our possession, but inconveniently situated, had been drenched. Secret stores of ball-cartridge to a great amount are said to have been discovered in the purlieus of the city.

The Dewan Molraj was understood to have about 10,000 men around him in Mooltan, and all accounts describe him as energetically employed in organising his troops and strengthening the fortifications.

Upper Scinde continued tranquil.

Smart shocks of earthquake are mentioned as having occurred on the 26th of May in Western India, felt chiefly from Mount Aboo to Deesa. The shocks appear to have been more or less felt across the whole of the peninsula. The north-west monsoon had set in favourably on the coast, but seemed likely to be late in the Deccan.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

(From the Quarterly Return.)

The quarterly returns are obtained from 117 districts, sub-divided into 582 sub-districts; 36 districts are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841.

It is gratifying to observe a very remarkable improvement in the state of the public health. The number of deaths registered in the three months ending June 30, was 46,552; which is less by 11,158 than were registered in the winter quarter of the present year, and less by 5033 than were registered in the corresponding quarter ending the last day of June, 1847. The mortality of the country, after having been excessively high during the latter half of the year 1846, the whole of 1847, and the first quarter of 1848, is now little above the average of the nine years 1839—47. The mortality, however, is still much higher than it was in the spring quarter (April, May, and June) of 1844, when the number of deaths was only 38,977; which, taking the increase of population into account, implies a lower rate of mortality than has been experienced in the spring season of any other year.

In London the deaths in the quarter were 12,945. The deaths in the preceding quarter were 16,455; in the quarter ending December, 1847, when influenza prevailed, 19,605. Influenza has almost entirely disappeared; it was the cause of death in only 50 cases during the 13 weeks ending in June. Small-pox was fatal to 381 persons in London; measles, to 306; scarlatina, to 816; hooping-cough, to 449; puerperia and scurvy, to 12; typhus, to 882; erysipelas, to 229. Small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus were prevailing epidemics in London. Scarlatina in one week destroyed 107 lives. Typhus was at a maximum (1279) in the last quarter of the year 1847; it is now declining; but it is invariably longer in the epidemic form than other diseases of the class. The diseases of the tubercular class, namely, scrofula, tabes, consumption, and hydrocephalus, fluctuate very little: to them, 2640 deaths were ascribed in the June quarter of 1841, and 2403 in the June quarter of 1848; which were the highest and lowest numbers returned in the eight years 1841—8. Diseases of the lungs declined rapidly: they were the cause of 176 deaths in the first week, of 76 deaths in the last week of the quarter.

The improvement in the health of Liverpool is remarkable; while there were 4809 deaths in the June quarter, 1847, there were only 1907 deaths in the June quarter of 1848. In Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds there has also been some improvement. Small-pox and scarlatina have been the prevailing epidemics throughout the country.

The deaths in London from diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera were 11, 23, 13, and 14, in the first four weeks; 27, 31, 37, and 51, in the last four weeks of the quarter. The mortality from these diseases is somewhat higher than it was in the corresponding weeks of 1847. The deaths ascribed to cholera in the June quarters of the eight years, 1841—8, were, 1, 7, 8, 9, 2, 9, 4, 17; in the last year, therefore, though the deaths are not numerous, there is a slight excess.

These three diseases are always most common in the three months of July, August, and September, when the temperature is highest. The popular error which ascribes them to fruit was referred to last year. That it is an error, is established by the fatality of these diseases to infants at the breast, to the aged, to persons in prison and public institutions who procure no fruit, and by many other authenticated facts.

Fruit, potatoes, and green vegetables are essential parts of the food of man; and it is only when taken to excess that, like other articles of diet, they disorder the stomach.

There is as yet in England no trace of the epidemic of cholera which is ravaging Russia from Moscow to St. Petersburg and ascending the Danube. It raged in the summer of 1831, seventeen years ago, at St. Petersburg, reached Sunderland in October, London in February, 1832, Paris in March of the same year. Whether it will pursue the same course now, travel at the same rate, and be less or more fatal, must depend on a variety of circumstances. If the visitation cannot be arrested it is greatly to be wished that it should be deferred, for though enlightened communities have before been too much in the habit of postponing sanitary arrangements, and only commencing them when the plague is actually destroying them—which is very like admitting the enemy within the city walls and then putting the fortifications in repair—it is certain that the great capitals of the Continent were never in a worse condition to withstand an epidemic than they are at the present time.

That much remains to be done in English towns is evident from what is observed in London. It is one of the best established truths in medical science—confirmed by the experience of the army, the navy, the prisons, the town and country districts of England—that pure water and pure air are necessities of life; and in the supply of these, London, though in a much better position than other places, is still deficient.

A part of the mortality which men experience in early life is perhaps inevitable; but this natural mortality cannot exceed the mortality in some of the districts of England comparatively healthy, where parts of the population are exposed to privation and injuries of various kinds. Now, in parts of Surrey and Devonshire about three or four in 10 children under five years of age die annually; in Lewisham, the healthiest district of London, the annual mortality is four and five in 10 annually; in nearly every district of London the mortality of children is double the mortality in the country: in many districts the mortality is triple the mortality which some persons may consider natural to mankind. Of 1000 men between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five living in a healthy district of England, about 12 die annually; in nine districts of London the annual deaths among the same number of men at the same age varies from 30 to 33.

DISEASED FOREIGN CATTLE.—In consequence of disease having shown itself in the smaller description of live stock in this country, especially in two of the north-eastern counties, and it being apprehended that the disease or distemper alluded to was caused by the importation of sheep in an infected state from the Continent of Europe, express orders were a few days since issued by the Commissioners of Customs for the precautionary regulations which had been adopted on two several previous occasions of similar circumstances and results being apprehended, to be again enforced with respect to cattle of various descriptions brought to this country from the Continent.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON.—On Saturday last the commemoration of "Election Saturday" took place. The Rev. Dr. Thackeray, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, being unable to attend in his official capacity in consequence of indisposition, his place was supplied by the Rev. H. G. Hand, the Vice-Provost of King's. The Vice-Provost, who was accompanied by the Rev. R. A. F. Barrett, and the Rev. George Goldney (of King's), the two persons appointed to superintend the examination of candidates to be placed on the foundation of Eton, arrived at Eton, from Cambridge, shortly after two o'clock. The Vice-Provost of King's then proceeded to the cloisters under the Clock Tower, where the Provost of Eton, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, who was accompanied by Viscount Emlay, Sir J. Burgoyne, and a large assemblage of old Etonians, were in waiting to receive him. After the customary ceremony and salutation had been performed, the cloister speech, in Latin (which referred to the prosperity of the college, and the events of the past year), was delivered "with due emphasis and discretion" (and much applauded) by Wayte, K.S., the captain of the school. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson afterwards gave a splendid banquet at the Provost's Lodge to upwards of 40 distinguished guests. Shortly after five o'clock the whole of the party proceeded to the Upper School, where several of the election speeches were delivered by the pupils. The election regatta took place in the evening, the boys rushing to the Brocas, on the banks of the Thames, immediately after "absence" had been called by the Head-Master at six o'clock. The river, at this time, was crowded with boats; its banks, and every available point to view the aquatic procession of the Etonians to Old Surly, being also lined with thousands of spectators. The Etonians started from the Brocas for Surly Hall, preceded by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, in two large shallops, amidst the cheers of the public. Upon the boats arriving at Surly Hall, the crews and their respective friends, who were invited by the "Captain of the boats," partook of an elegant cold collation in the grounds on the bank of the river. There was a plentiful supply of wines, including champagne and claret, to which ample justice was done by the whole party. After drinking the health of her Majesty, the Royal Family, and other loyal toasts, the crews embarked on their return to Windsor, arriving at the bridge shortly before nine o'clock. There was then a display of fireworks from the eyot above the bridge, which lasted for near an hour.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull, the sky has been mostly covered by clouds, and rain has fallen frequently. Thursday the sky was nearly cloudless before 6 A.M., and after 8 P.M., and it was overcast between these times; some showers of rain fell during the evening. The direction of the wind was W. at the former part of the day, and it was S.W. at the latter. The average temperature of the air for the day was 63°. Friday the sky was chiefly covered by cloud till the evening, and it was overcast afterwards; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 64°. Saturday the sky was alternately clear and cloudy during the day; the direction of the wind was variable between the N.W. and the S.S.W. points; the average temperature was 65°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, and rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature was 61½°. Monday, some heavy rain fell in the morning, and the sky was for the most part cloudy; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 65°. Tuesday, August 1, rain was falling frequently in heavy showers; several heavy claps of thunder were heard during the afternoon; the sky was for the most part overcast, but at times large portions were clear; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature was 60½°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part cloudy, and rain was falling occasionally in the evening; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 61½°, and that for the week ending this day was 63° nearly.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday, July 27, the highest during the day was 71 deg., and the lowest was 58 deg.	
Friday, July 28,	74
Saturday, July 29,	74
Sunday, July 30,	71
Monday, July 31,	72
Tuesday, Aug. 1,	67
Wednesday, Aug. 2,	70

NEW ROUTE FOR THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS THROUGH TORRES STRAITS.

A short time since there was published, by order of Parliament, the Report of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, on the proposed route through Torres Straits, for steamers conveying the American mails. This document states:—

"It is now acknowledged by every one that a direct intercourse by steam between England and that group of colonies, of which Sydney is the centre, would in a short time double her capital, her population, and her produce, and the only questions are, which will be the best line to carry it, and how it can be most economically maintained? Three-fourths of the whole distance are already performed by the Hong-Kong mail to Singapore; and if the Sydney mails were to branch off from that port, and take the eastern line by Batavia and Torres Straits, they would traverse smooth water seas, where a passage is certain at all seasons, they would at once supersede the steamer which the Dutch now run from Java to meet our packets: and they would likewise produce direct communication between Australia and China, as well as the three presidencies of India, which would be as beneficial to all those places as lucrative to the carriers. From Sydney the mails would be forwarded to the neighbouring settlements without delay, as there is a regular overland post to Melbourne, and another thence to Adelaide. Steamers now ply regularly between Sydney and Port Philip and Launceston, and easy contracts might be made for the furtherance of the mails to Swan River and New Zealand."

The Report then urges the Lords of the Admiralty to recommend this improved, rapid communication of the above thriving and important settlements with the mother country; and this to be effected by a sufficient number of steam-vessels, of competent power, and by the Singapore and Batavian route.

The survey of Torres Straits has been a labour of very considerable interest; and we have, accordingly, availed ourselves of a few of its incidents for illustration in our pages, from sketches made by the draftsman to the Expedition. It will be sufficient to premise that Torres Straits are situated between the most north-eastern part of Australia and the southern coast of Papua, or New Guinea. The latter country had hitherto only been seen from a distance, and not been visited by navigators, on account of the numerous dangers with which it is beset.

Her Majesty's surveying schooner *Bramble*, as tender to her Majesty's ship *Fly*, left England in May, 1843, under the command of Captain F. P. Blackwood, R.N., and a narrative of the *Fly's* voyage has been published by Mr. Jukes. The *Fly* returned to England, and was paid off in June, 1846; the *Bramble* remaining to continue the survey, until her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, under the command of Captain Stanley, R.N., arrived at Sydney, when the former was paid off, recommissioned, and attached to the latter (her former commander, Lieutenant Yule, still remaining); and they are at the present moment employed, prosecuting their important and arduous duty.

As our Engravings illustrate certain adventures with the wild people of New Guinea, we shall pass at once to that portion of the journal of the Expedition which describes the localities and incidents.

On the 10th of April, 1846, the *Bramble* sighted the coast of New Guinea, and discovered very high land, afterwards called Mount Victoria, which proved to be from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in elevation. The coast—which, to the eastward, had been found very flat and swampy—was here moderately high, and backed by mountains of magnificent loftiness and beauty; and there were many villages, embowered in cocoa-nut trees, scattered along the shore. This discovery is thus described by one of the officers:—"At daybreak, as the sun was rising, I was very much struck with the grandeur of some very distant mountains, in a south-eastern direction—one, in particular, the outline of whose summit was only visible above the intervening clouds. Immense ranges of mountains were also distinctly visible on this side of it, extending in a N.W. and S.E. direction. It is seldom the sun has discovered to my sight so splendid a scene as here presented itself; but in a few minutes, when the sun's disc appeared, the spectacle vanished, leaving only inferior cloud-topped mountains visible, together with the rich undulating foreground."

Shortly afterwards was seen the strange sail we have figured. This, on being approached within gun-shot, proved to be a gigantic double canoe, from 50 feet to 60 feet in length, kept apart and together by a platform, from 15 to 20 feet broad, which extended nearly the whole length of the canoes, the after end being square with the stems of the boats; and six or eight feet of this being left clear for the three steersmen, who guided the vessels with three long paddles over the stern. With the exception of this part of the platform, the whole was covered by a strong, well-built house, made of cane; the roof being flat, and about five or six feet above the platform. This roof also answered the purpose of an upper deck. The extraordinary craft was propelled by large mat sails, each spread between two bamboo masts, supported by diagonal poles fore and aft, on either side; the masts heads being from 20 to 30 feet asunder. Besides these two large sails, the canoe had other smaller square-sails, suspended from the principal masts; and there was likewise a square-sail forward. The spars and rigging were ornamented with flags and streamers. There were about 40 or 50 persons upon the roof, several of whom were stringing their bows, but this was the only indication of hostility. Whence this odd craft came, and whither bound, was not ascertained.

On the evening of the 16th, the *Bramble* anchored under a bluff headland, to which was given the name of Cape Possession; from whence Mr. Yule commenced his triangulation; and this brings us to the adventure depicted in the third illustration.

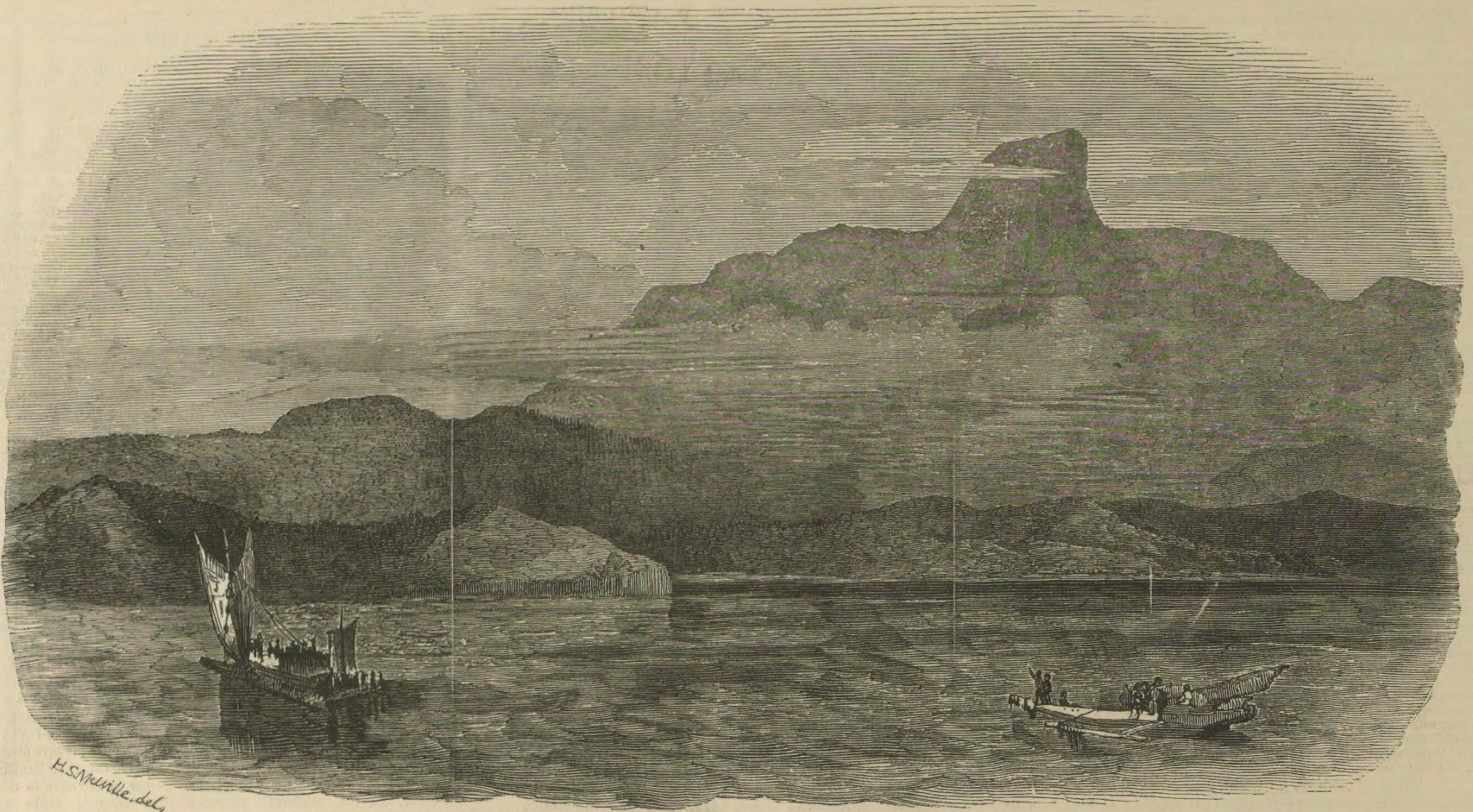
At 10 A.M. a party proceeded towards the shore (to obtain astronomical observations), consisting of Lieutenant Yule, Mr. Wright, five seamen, and one marine, in the first gig; Mr. Pollard, Mr. Sweetman, five seamen, and one marine, in the second gig; both boats being well armed, and perfectly equipped to meet hostilities. On approaching the shore, they found their landing opposed by a heavy surf. The first gig was then anchored, and the second gig veered in from her through the surf; and with great difficulty Lieutenant Yule, Mr. Sweetman, three seamen, and one marine, landed, keeping the instruments dry.

Having made the necessary observations, Lieutenant Yule next proceeded to hoist the union jack, and take possession of the country (in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria), which was acknowledged with three hearty cheers. The party then prepared to re-embark; but, in the attempt, the second gig was swamped, and everything in her, including the arms, lost, except the quadrant and chronometer; the boat itself being with difficulty saved by being towed outside the surf by the other gig, which proceeded to attract the attention of the *Castlereagh*, the *Bramble's* tender. Meanwhile, her commander, Lieutenant Aird, seeing all was not right, anchored about a mile and a half off, and sent her gig and cutter, under the command of Mr. Andrews, to assist.

The party on shore having now collected as much of the boat's gear as was washed in, concealed themselves amongst the bush, in case their forlorn condition should be discovered by the natives; and here Lieutenant Yule intended remaining until the surf should decrease, thinking that it would be fatal to any boat venturing through it. The *Castlereagh's* boats having at length closed with the *Bramble's*, the second gig was soon baled out, when all four boats pulled up abreast of the party on shore (outside the surf, which continued to increase); the *Castlereagh* at the same time weighed, with only four hands on board, and soon anchored again abreast of the party. By this time the natives discovered Mr. Yule's party, and came pouring round the cliff at Cape Possession in strong numbers; when Mr. Andrews immediately prepared to push his boat through the surf. Lieut. Yule waved him back, knowing that his gallant attempt to relieve them would fail; he, however, pushed through the surf, his boat was upset, and the arms, ammunition, &c., all lost: thus five more were added to the shore party, making in all fifteen, all helpless, and without arms.

Lieutenant Yule now advanced, waving a branch of green leaves, with conciliatory gestures, towards the savages, who were increasing their numbers, and were armed with spears, clubs, and stone axes. All retreat was cut off, and Mr. Andrews had several times attempted to launch his boat, but she was ultimately dashed to pieces on the rocks. Lieutenant Yule's own words will best describe the remainder of their adventure:—

"One man pointed a spear at me, but the others stared at me with more wonder than ferocity. I then offered them some bits of tobacco, which they would

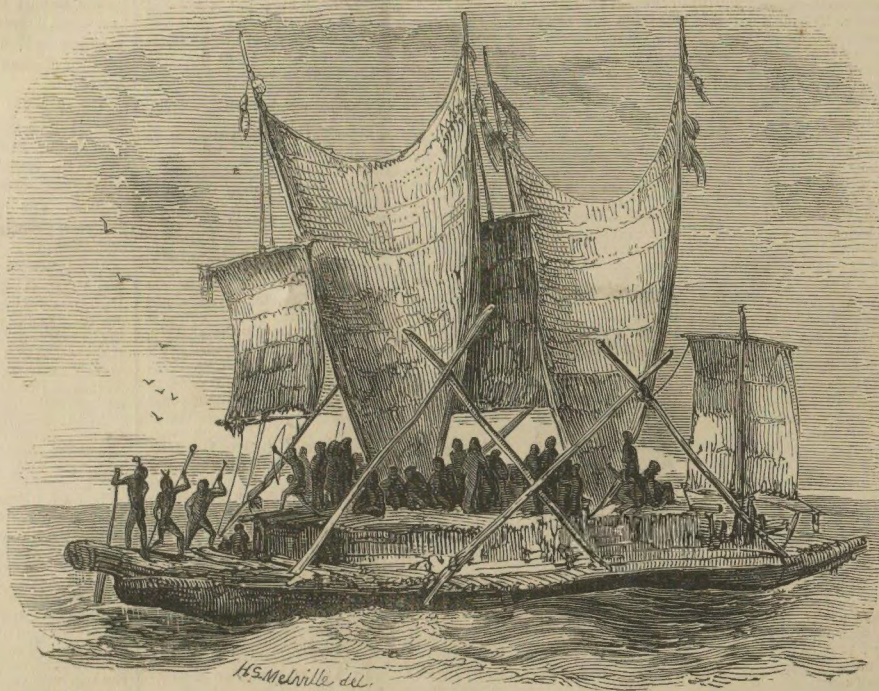


CAPE POSSESSION AND MOUNT VICTORIA, NEW GUINEA.

not approach near enough to take. This shyness, unfortunately, did not continue long; for when the main body came up, amounting to eighty or ninety men, armed they grew troublesome, and laid their hands on everything they could get hold of that was lying on the beach. To these robberies I endeavoured to put a stop, and made them some presents instead; but the savages must have known our helpless condition, and became every moment more daring and rapacious; and, to add to our tribulation, we observed two large canoes, each containing thirty or forty men, come round Possession Point, and heave to between the *Castlereagh* and the boats, as if with the intention of cutting off the latter. The *Castlereagh* could not, unfortunately, take advantage of her guns by firing grape or canister, as we were completely intermixed with the natives. At this critical stage of our anxiety, the second gig, at all hazards, was veered through the surf; and, to our great joy, four or five men were drawn off in safety.

"A second attempt was made, and succeeded. Then came the awful moment for us who awaited the last trip, since only a few moments before I balked a native when taking a deliberate aim at one of our last men who embarked. The natives now seeing our numbers decrease, laid hands on us in the most violent manner. My quintant was first wrested from my coxswain, who in a tone of grief made known the circumstance. I immediately turned round and exclaimed, 'Oh, don't part with that!' but it was too late; and when I endeavoured to recover it, I found a club wielded over my head. In making my escape from this wretch, I was secured by four others, who first took my Government micrometer, which was slung round my neck. I then endeavoured to struggle out of their clutches, and escape with the pocket chronometer and note-book; but these, as well as every article of clothing I had about my body, were stripped off; when the second gig was opportunely again backed in, and in this forlorn state Mr. Pollard, the two marines, and I, warded off, and were dragged into the boat."

The most extraordinary part of this adventure is that they were allowed to escape; for Lieut. Yule says: "From the account I heard of the ferocity of the natives when the *Fly* had been surveying last



GIGANTIC CANOE OF NEW GUINEA.

year on this coast, I confess I fully expected death would be my fate in a few minutes, and thought of the similar position poor Captain Skeving was in when murdered at Cape Roso." It was Lieut. Yule's opinion that if the party had not lost their firearms, they might have made good their retreat without loss of any kind. Still, the hostility of the natives may have been caused by their fear and horror at seeing white people, as it is very probable that the *Fly* and *Bramble* are the only vessels that have visited these parts of the coast.

It is difficult to say to what race of people those of Guinea may pertain. Lieut. Yule's account of them very much resembles the character of the islanders of Torres Straits. Mr. Sweatman describes them to be of a very mixed race, some light as Malays in colour, with high foreheads and thin lips; whilst others are perfectly black, with features more like the negroes than even the Australians, though far superior in stature and build to the latter; the former were often far from ill-looking, and in general appeared to hold a superior rank to the blacks, as was particularly noticed at Cape Possession, where all the chiefs were of this caste.

They wear only waist-cloths, but a profusion of ornaments, principally shells, probably procured from the islands to the southward, in exchange for emu feathers, so highly prized there, and so common among the New Guinea men. Their arms consist of bows and arrows, spears, clubs, stone axes, and daggers.

Mr. Sweatman then adds:—"Treacherous they are not, for they always came out and met us boldly, sometimes even unarmed; and when provided with weapons they willingly sold them. Ferocious they are not either, or they would not have spared our lives at Cape Possession. As to their civilisation, their huts, canoes, and cultivated grounds prove how advanced they are already; and should Europeans ever effect a permanent communication with them, I have no doubt they would become as far so as any of the Eastern Islanders. Of their domestic matters we could learn little. They do not use tobacco, but many chew betel, carrying their lime in an elegant little gourd, a circumstance which seems to show their connexion with Malays."



AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES ON THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

their cooks in their shirt-sleeves, the men in their great-coats, who have been on guard all night, coming in the morning, to light their short



pipes, make the scene an unusual one for Everton, an interesting one for any place.

On Wednesday afternoon the parade and field exercise attracted many visitors; while the precision with which the well-disciplined



force went through its movements elicited the admiring approval of every person who understood the evolutions.

IRELAND.

THE ATTEMPTED REBELLION.

The accounts which reached town on this subject in the early part of the week were of the vaguest and most unsatisfactory kind. One thing, however, appeared to be perfectly certain; viz. that the disloyal or rebellious sentiment which the Young Ireland journals—the "Felon Press," as they very appropriately designated themselves—would have led the public to believe was generally diffused throughout the masses of the population of Ireland, had been shown to have been confined to a comparatively small section of the community, and, even amongst these, it had taken such slight hold, that the very first exhortation of the Roman Catholic clergy to the violently-disposed to withdraw from the further prosecution of their crude and absurd insurrectionary schemes, and resume their daily occupations of peace and order, was attended with success; and that silly dupe of his own vanity—poor self-deluded Smith O'Brien—found himself deserted by his "forces" on the very first ground he had chosen for making a stand against the authorities. The wise and humane exertions of the Catholic priesthood in dissuading their flocks from embarking in his mad enterprise with the would-be patriot O'Brien were, no doubt, seconded considerably by the people's observance of the puerile conduct of the poor gentleman himself, who seems to have thought it sufficient to play at civil war, in order to accomplish whatever revolutionary projects he had had in contemplation.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday gives the following from their correspondent at Kilkenny:—

Early on Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Trant, of the Callan station, county Kilkenny, with between 40 and 50 men under his command, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the county of Tipperary, and twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was reported to be in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry.

Some time afterwards, a mounted police-constable, named Carroll, was sent from Kilkenny, with a despatch for Sub-Inspector Trant; but on arriving at a part of the county between Ballingarry and a place called Commons, he heard several shots fired, and was soon afterwards taken prisoner by some armed country people, several of whom were for shooting him, saying, "If this man gets back he will hang us all." The others, however, declared they would not take Carroll's life. The constable was in coloured clothes. He was taken into the presence of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand. Mr. O'Brien, addressing Carroll, formally said, "You are one of the mounted police?" The constable at once said he was, being aware that he was known to persons in the neighbourhood. Mr. O'Brien then turned round and asked the people whether he should give himself up, but



ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS AT EVERTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

EVERTON MILITARY CAMP, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 2, 1848.

BEING at Liverpool—proceeding by your special instructions to depict and report the current events of Ireland—your Artist and I have occupied a day and a night of our time in this town and the suburb of Everton, where has been established a Military Camp. Did nothing more pressing address itself by rumour from Ireland, we might fill much space, and probably excite some interest with the rumours which come with the visitors to Liverpool. But from the inhabitants—

—the head conspirators giving directions from Ireland—to burn the warehouses and docks of Liverpool, and by so doing appal the empire of Britain. This is a second, and a conclusive reason, for accumulating a military force here.

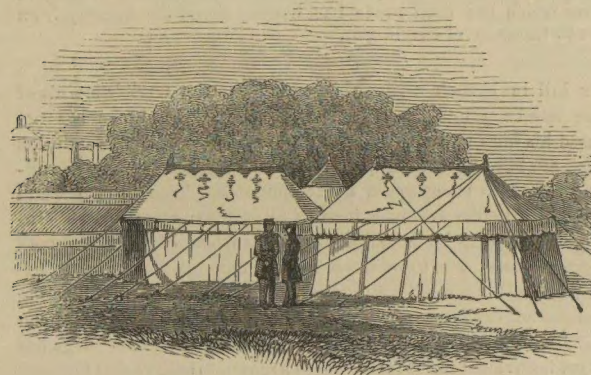


THE KNAPSACK.

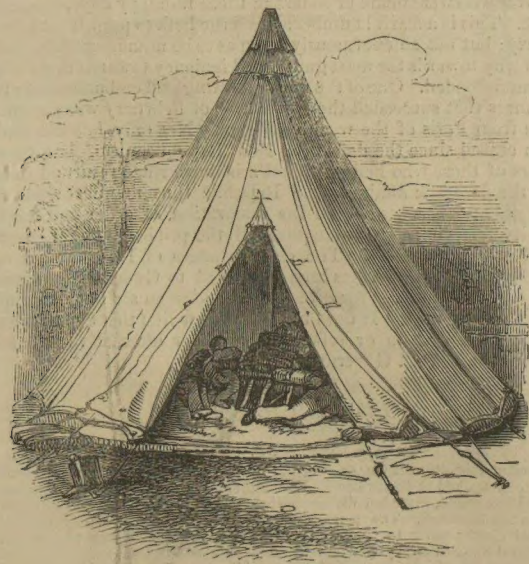
employed inhabitants of Ireland accumulate.

Dealing with these suppositions according to their worth or worthlessness, as they may appear to deserve, it is a fact to be recorded in the history of Liverpool, that on the high sandstone rocks, in a field of ten acres, where green pasture covers the rocks, on the north side of Liverpool, commanding the town, a military encampment is formed: the graphic hand of your Artist has depicted it. The view, taken from the south (the observer's back to Liverpool), is perfect, if we suppose the time to be when a few bands of recruits are at drill. When all the forces are on parade, the columns or lines are of grander proportions. When all the men are seen in groups cleaning their accoutrements, their firelocks piled, belts spread to dry, some brushing shoes, some sewing on buttons, some darning their stockings, some squatted around a speaker, some reading, others holding argument, all telling all what the news is from Ireland, the scene from the front is singularly picturesque.

In the rear, by the side of a stone wall, the camp kettles are arranged, five or six to a company, each company averaging a hundred men; and

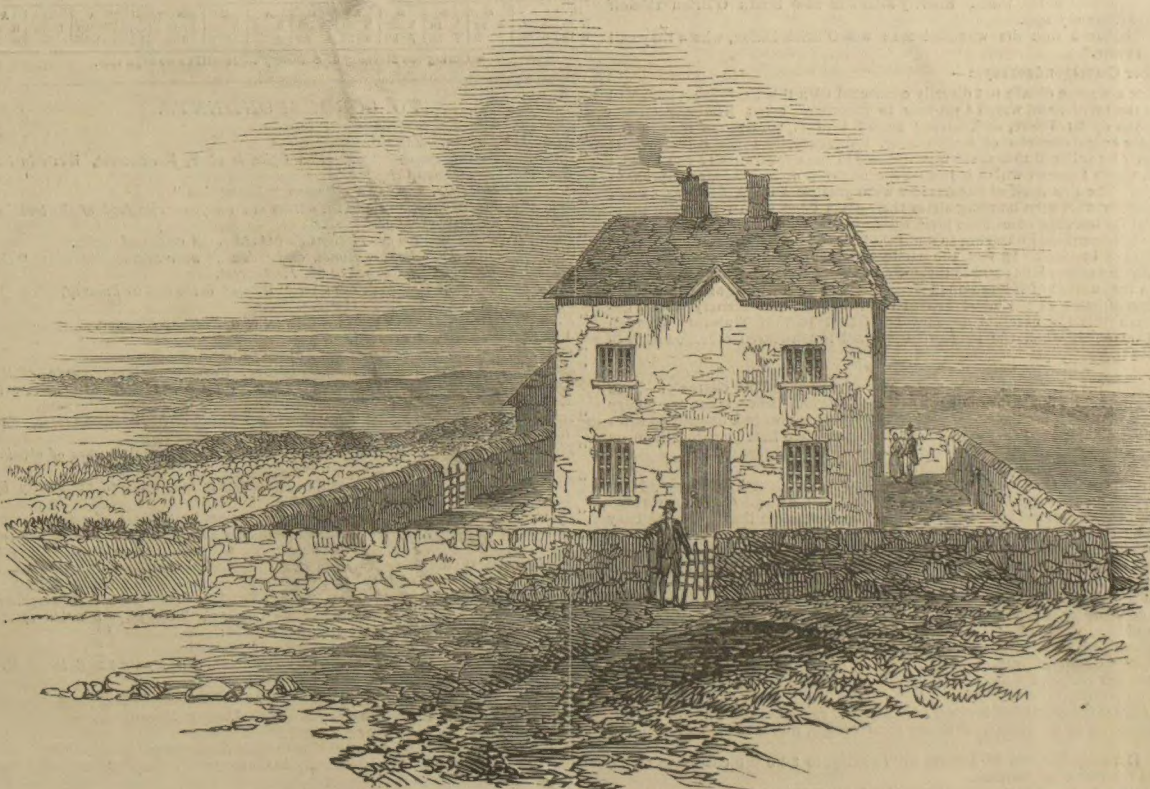


the authorities on one hand, the uneasy sympathizers with rebellion on the other—or from the neutral population, little is to be ascertained that is worth relating. The Camp, consisting, at present, of the 46th Regiment of Infantry, and to be augmented this week by a battery of artillery and the 81st Infantry, has its interest, as a scene to look upon; yet, compared with the events occurring or reported from Ireland, it is without incident. So that it will be easily understood that, beyond the making of a few sketches by the Artist, and some inquiries by me, there was no necessity to linger here. We leave for Ireland to-night (Wednesday).



There are more reasons than one why an encampment is formed at Liverpool. Troops are drawn hither, because it is the nearest port of embarkation to Ireland, at which vessels of transport may be instantly found, if an emergency arises.

Liverpool holds within it a dense population, many of them Irish. Where there are most Irish the population is most dense; where it is most dense it is within the easiest reach of the mightiest mischief—the firing of the warehouses and docks. It is said, and the magistrates here believe the saying, as do the principal commercial men of all shades of politics, that there is now no doubt that a conspiracy existed last week



GW M'CORMACK'S HOUSE, ON BOULAGH-COMMON, NEAR BALLINGARRY.

they advised him not to take such a step, upon which he walked about for some time, and then, mounting the constable's horse, rode away. Carroll was detained in the custody of four men.

During this time Sub-Inspector Trant and his men were shut up in a house to which they had retreated, surrounded by the country people, upon whom they fired from the windows.

After a lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in the charge of one man, who allowed him to take his departure.

On his road back Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had changed his dress, and now wore a hat. Mr. O'Brien, who was on horseback, stopped the constable, but the latter remonstrated with him, and told him it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorities. Mr. O'Brien appeared to think deeply on what Carroll said, and observed that for twenty years he had been endeavouring to serve his country, but that if the people did not stand by him he might as well give up the attempt. He shortly afterwards gave Carroll his stick, and rode off.

On the constable's return to Kilkenny, orders were given to the military to march to Mr. Trant's assistance, and at half-past eight o'clock a formidable military force set out towards Ballingarry. These were followed by a large body of police, and then came 300 infantry, headed by the resident magistrate, Joseph Green, Esq. The rear was brought up by another body of police, making in all about 160 constables, and between 300 and 400 soldiers. A guard of the 83rd Regiment kept watch on the Tholsel, and a large number of police were under arms in the Assembly Rooms, it being generally expected that Smith O'Brien would be brought in a prisoner during the night.

Shortly after the departure of the military and police, the news of the safe retreat of Mr. Trant and his party was conveyed to Kilkenny, and the cavalry police were despatched to recall the soldiers who were on their way out, and they returned at his early hour this morning.

Mr. Trant and his party got safe off; but several of the people were killed and wounded. Mr. Dillon, one of the leaders from Dublin, is thought to be amongst the latter.

There were about 300 armed men around Smith O'Brien at the time Carroll was taken. Several Catholic clergymen were seen in vain exhorting the people to retire, whilst shots were whizzing around them.

The last accounts from Ballingarry state that the military were concentrating on that point from all the surrounding districts.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing from the scene of action on Sunday, gives the following graphic sketch, which, though containing some details that don't exactly belong to "the affair" on Boulagh Common, presents, nevertheless, such characteristic features, that we do not hesitate to insert it at length:—

"The swelling district on whose summit I now stood is the colliery district, and immediately below me, at the foot of the hill, distant about half a mile, a collection of scattered houses in the neighbourhood of two engine chimneys, is the village of Commons, where Smith O'Brien slept the night before the conflict. About a mile and a half to the east is seen the chapel tower of Ballingarry, to which there is a straight level road leading from Commons. Without leaving its height, I sought out a collier's cabin. The owner, a Vulcan, more than six feet high, left his wife and children, saying, with ready courtesy, 'If your honour will send your car down to Sullivan's, at the Commons, to wait, I'll take you a ready cut across the fields to Tim Carmick's, at Farrenrooy, where the war was between the Peelers and the black-coated men; and we can meet the car afterwards below.'

"We hastened now to a slated farmhouse that I had observed from the car standing by itself on the summit of the hill—a remarkable object for miles around.

"The same scene I have described is beheld from it. It stands in an oblong enclosure, made by a low wall about four and a half feet high, which leaves room for a small patch of green in front, and a yard of somewhat larger extent in the rear. It stands, as it were, across the enclosure, leaving about six feet free at each side of the house. There is a wicket gate in front, and in the yard behind there is exit by a common field gate, adjoining a low slated barn, which makes the end of the yard. On the east side, outside the wall, is a cabbage garden, and at the south, behind the barn, lie three cocks of hay.

"The way in which this house became the scene of conflict is as follows:—

"On the night of Friday last, Smith O'Brien, who on the Thursday before had been seen safe by 800 armed men out of their county of Tipperary, towards Waterford county, returned unexpectedly to Commons, accompanied by three jaunty cars full of gentlemen. The neighbourhood turned out, armed, and seized the arms of "two streets of palatines," as my collier guide called a Protestant colony, descendants of Germans, settled in the neighbourhood. That night was passed by O'Brien and his party reviewing and marshalling their force; and he slept in a cabin, round which thirty-two men stood guard. Next morning, having notice by their spies of the advance of the Callan police force, which formed part of four or five different bodies which were to concentrate at Ballingarry, he assembled and addressed his men on two great plateaux of culm, and about half-past twelve o'clock they saw the Callan police force, of thirty-seven men, under Inspector Trant, advancing from Ballingarry to meet them. The police had advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. McCormack's house, when, suddenly, seeing the great numbers that were under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross road with a view of gaining a post of defence. Smith O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design, or, as my informant phrased it, to 'cross-cut them.' But the police got in first, running neck and neck.

"The Widow McCormack, who some minutes before had gone down from her house to the national school, alarmed, by reason of the music and the hurraing, for the safety of two of her children at school there, found herself mingled with the crowd rushing up. She ran with them, for she had left five children in the house, and reached the yard gate just as the police had secured the house doors. Outside the wall were hundreds shouting, while within in front and in rear were a few.

"At the gate they stopped her, and cried 'Why did you let them in?' But she rushed, and standing up on the parlour window-stool, begged in vain that her children might be given out.

"She then said to the police, 'I will send for the priest to make peace.' And she offered to put a boy on Mr. Trant's grey horse that was loose within the enclosure in front. But the inspector advised her to send a boy on foot. She then went to Smith O'Brien, who was sitting under the wall in the cabbage garden, and asked him what it was he wanted? He said, 'Tell the police it is their arms I want.' She returned to him with a refusal, and putting her hand on his coat-collar, she said, 'Go, sir, and speak to them yourself;' but he refused unless she went with him, which she did, and she saw him parley with them through the parlour window and shake hands with them. She had previously seen some of the black-coated men carrying hay to the back-door, and heard O'Brien hurrying them.

"Just about this time some of the men outside the wall flung stones at the windows, fired a few shots, and she ran out, hearing the police bid her clear away, and, before she was many steps, the volley was given from the house. She ran to her father's, three fields off, and, returning in a quarter of an hour, found the firing over; the priest there, and the mob standing round out of reach of shot. At the wicket one lay dead, at the adjacent corner under the wall another badly wounded, whom the priest was preparing, and another lay badly wounded near the yard-gate.

"A hundred and twenty yards down a sloping field, west of the house, was a bulk of men, amongst whom Smith O'Brien was walking up and down quickly. They had a young man there, 'a purty young gentleman,' the blood pouring down his legs, his face pale and sweaty, and he said, 'Oh, lads, lay me down—lay me down anywhere.' She advised them to take off his boots, which they were doing when she left them. Shortly after she saw Smith O'Brien ride off alone, the Kilkenny way.

"It is believed that the wounded man was O'Brien Dillon, whom they call Dillon Browne."

Another Correspondent says:—

"There are some details not directly connected with this narrative which will interest the public, and which I propose to mention. I left Kilkenny on the route taken by Mr. Blake, and, having passed into Tipperary, am now in the immediate neighbourhood of Mullinahone, Ballingarry, and the collieries. It will hardly be believed that there was nothing in the appearance of the district through which I passed which indicated the slightest disturbance, or apprehension of it. The live stock of the farmers were grazing on the fields as usual; the peasantry were seen hanging about their cabin doors; even the carriers of culm coal for burning lime-stone piled their dusty occupation as usual. There was no excitement—no hurrying to and fro of armed bands—no ringing of bells or lighting of bonfires. In fact, the whole country appeared profoundly tranquil. Noble pasture lands and luxuriant crops met the eye wherever it turned; while on the summit of Slievenamon rested a canopy of mist, as lazy-looking and imperturbable as the most ardent lover of peaceful scenery could desire. Such was the external appearance of that part of Tipperary through which I travelled, when the long-promised and much-feared rebellion of 1848 broke out there."

"No outrages on property—at least none of a very serious character—have been committed by the insurgents. They have several times taken temporary possession of houses for their own use. They have also made a descent on some of the potato fields; but these are all the charges I have heard against them on that score.

"The clubs of Kilkenny have dissolved." In Dublin, on Monday morning, ten assistants in the house of Pim and Co., haberdashers, were arrested, and committed to Kilmahinham. Three official appointments to commissions in the rebel army were found on their persons. They were to have left for the south this morning.

The numbers killed in the late affray near Ballingarry, it has been ascertained, amount to six, and five more were so severely wounded that they were not expected to survive.

General McDonnell had fixed his quarters at Ballingarry. Nine counties were proclaimed on Monday under the provisions of the Prevention of Crime and Outrage Act; viz. Kerry, Westmeath, South Wexford, Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, and various other baronies of Cork, King's County, Cavan, and Monaghan. Frank Morgan, one of the solicitors to the Corporation, had been arrested, together with Hyland, the pike-maker, and others.

The Lord-Lieutenant has issued a proclamation cautioning all persons against harbouring the rebel leaders, or aiding their escape, under the penalty of high treason.

Lord Hardinge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take the command of the army in the disturbed districts.

According to the latest accounts received from disturbed districts, all was

quiet. The whereabouts of Smith O'Brien was not known. Lord Hardinge was to leave Dublin for Tipperary on Friday (yesterday).

On Thursday, two more arrests took place in Dublin, viz. C. Taffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, President of the Swift Confederation Club; and T. Walter Mayler, President of the Citizen Club, both of whom were committed to Newgate. Dublin never was more tranquil.

The following arrests have taken place in Galway:—C. Rochford, attorney; John Blake, editor of the *Galway Vindicator*; and George Hagan, gunsmith; and at Kilkenny, Dr. Kane had been arrested on Tuesday.

Our own Artist's letters are full of false reports as to the movements of the Rebels. On Saturday last, there was in Cork a rumour that Kinsale Barracks were in the hands of the insurgents; but, on reaching there, he not only found the barracks in the hands of her Majesty's representatives, but there was not a single being disposed either to quarrel or think of it, for that the threatened failure of the potato crop this year again was sufficient "trouble for them—not to mind the wars then going on in Cork." Our Artist then mentions Lismore Castle, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, which his Grace has allowed to be converted into barracks, where, at this moment, three hundred troops and seventy policemen are stationed. He then promises Sketches of this and other localities; and adds, by way of postscript, "A friend, an officer in the 70th, has just called, and he tells me that the three detachments from Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin have received orders to spread themselves out in encampments around the base of Slievenamon (of which I hope to send you a Sketch); so that if the rebels have taken refuge on it, they have a chance of being turned out. I forgot to say that in my entire excursion yesterday I did not meet a single policeman, which bespeaks the peaceful state of the country, which the Government can leave with safety to the people."

THE IRISH COMMAND.—Viscount Hardinge, accompanied by his sons and by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, C.B. (his Lordship's military secretary when in India), left town on Monday night for Liverpool, en route for Dublin, whence his Lordship proceeded to the south of Ireland on a "special command," fixing, according to the present arrangements, his headquarters at Kilkenny.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—As a matter of interest at the present moment, we subjoin the official return of the troops in Ireland for the month commencing August 1st:—1st Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 6th Dragoon Guards, Dundalk; 2d Dragoons, Athlone; 4th Light Dragoons, Newbridge; 6th Light Dragoons, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Dublin (and outposts in Tipperary); 8th Royal Irish, Newbridge; 12th Lancers, Cork; 13th Light Dragoons, Longford; 17th Lancers, Dublin; making, in all, a force of ten cavalry regiments. 1st Foot (2d battalion), Parsonstown; 2d Foot, Dublin; 3d Foot (encamped at Pilltown, county Waterford); 6th Foot (2d battalion), Youghal; 9th Foot, Dublin; 13th Foot, Belfast; 26th Foot, Cork; 31st Foot, Athlone; 35th Foot, Dublin; 40th Foot, Galway; 41st Foot, Buttevant; 43d Foot, Templemore; 47th Foot, Clonmel; 48th Foot, Dublin; 49th Foot, Dublin; 55th Foot, Dublin; 57th Foot, Enniskillen; 59th Foot, Templemore; 60th Rifles (2d battalion), Dublin; 64th Foot, Limerick; 68th Foot, Mullingar; 70th Foot, Cork; 71st Foot (1st battalion), Naas; 74th Foot, Dublin; 75th Foot (encamped), Phoenix-park; 83d Foot, Kilkenny; 85th Foot, Dublin; 89th Foot, Kilkenny and Parsonstown; 92d Foot, Limerick; Depot Companies of 7th Foot, Waterford; 19th Foot, Castlebar; 34th Foot, Nenagh; 38th Foot, Boyle; 66th Foot, Kinsale; 73d Foot, Fermoy; 79th Foot, Mullingar; 88th Foot, Tralee; 95th Foot, Londonderry. In addition, there are detachments of Royal Artillery stationed at Dublin and in out districts; Royal Marines, Out-Pensioners, Royal Engineers, and armed police—making, in all, a force of about 49,000. The garrison of Dublin may now be estimated as follows:—Cavalry, 1200 N. C. O. and rank and file; Horse Artillery, 600 ditto ditto; Foot Artillery, 160 ditto ditto; Sappers and Miners, 90 ditto ditto; Infantry, 6700 ditto ditto; Pensioners, 600 ditto ditto; Police, 500 ditto ditto—9310, and composed of the following regiments:—6th Dragoons, 6 troops; 7th Hussars, 6 troops; 8th Hussars, 3 troops; 17th Lancers, 4 troops; Royal Horse Artillery, 1 troop; Royal Artillery, 2 companies; 2d Queen's, 10 companies; 48th Regiment, 9 companies; 7th Regiment, 10 companies; 55th, 10 companies; 60th Rifles, 10 companies; 74th Highlanders, 10 companies; 75th Regiment, 10 companies; 85th Light Infantry, 9 companies; Royal Sappers and Miners, 1 company. One half of each regiment is daily confined to barracks, and ready to turn out at a moment's warning. The best spirit animates the troops.

THE FLEET OFF IRELAND.—The naval force off the coast of Ireland consists of the following ships and vessels:—*St. Vincent*, 120, Rear-Admiral Napier; *Prince Regent*, 92, Captain Martin; *Bellerophon*, 80, Captain Baynes; *Blenheim*, 55, Captain Chads; *Amphion*, 34, Captain Williams; *Madagascar*, *Andromeda*, and *Andromache*, 44-gun frigates, mounting only two guns each, as store-ships; the *Tweed*, 18, Commander Lord F. Russell; the *Helena*, 16, Commander G. Smith; the *Pilot*, 16, Commander Lyons; the *Frolic*, 16, Commander Vansittart; the *Crocodile*, 22, Rear-Admiral Mackay's flag-ship; the *Dragon*, *Birkenhead*, *Cyclops*, *Driver*, and *Stromboli*, steam-frigates; the *Rifleman*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Shearwater*, *Alban*, *Bloodhound*, *Avon*, and *Zephyr*, steamers of the transport class; and one or two tenders. The *Blenheim*, steam guard-ship, Captain Chads, left Cork on Sunday morning, under steam, against a strong south-west wind, for the Shannon. The *Rifleman* and *Trident* had not then joined at Cove, but were anxiously looked for. The *Alban*, having landed the Marines of the line-of-battle ships at Waterford, returned to Cove on Sunday. The *St. Vincent*, *Prince Regent*, *Bellerophon*, *Amphion*, *Crocodile*, and *Alban* remained in Cork harbour on Monday. The Admiralty have very justly approved (by minute to the Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard), and commended the exertions made by the officers of the various departments of that arsenal, and the alacrity to equip the vessels selected from the advanced steam squadron for service in Ireland (*Dragon*, *Cyclops*, *Driver*, *Virago*, *Birkenhead*, &c.).

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

—It is respectfully announced that there will be TWO GRAND EXTRA NIGHTS ON THURSDAY next, August 10, when will be represented Bellini's opera, LA SOANAMBULA: Aminta, Mdlle. Jenny Lind; and on SATURDAY next, August 12, when will be performed Donizetti's opera, EDGILIA DEL REGIMENTO; Maria, Mdle. Jenny Lind. With various entertainments in the Ballet Department, comprising the talents of Mdle. Cerito, Mdle. M. Tagliioni, and Mdle. Rosati; M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 6.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 2h. 57m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 8.—Sun due West, 5h. 12m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Saturn souths at 2h. 32m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. The length of the Day is 14h. 51m.
FRIDAY, 11.—Dog Days end. The length of the Night is 9h. 13m.
SATURDAY, 12.—The Sun rises at 4h. 42m., and sets at 7h. 26m.
During this month the planet Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces. He is visible from early in the evening, throughout the night. He rises midway between the E. and the E. by S. points of the horizon, on August 1st, at 9h. 23m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 8h. 24m. P.M.; and, on the last day, at 7h. 19m. P.M. He souths at an altitude of 34° on every day; on the 1st, at 3h. 5m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 2h. 7m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 1h. 1m. A.M. He sets at about 8h. A.M. His motion among the stars is slowly westward. He is near the Moon on the 17th. The ring is still invisible.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7	M. 6 10 h. 10 6 m. 40 7

* During the Morning of Saturday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. A. A." Lincoln.—Thanks.
"Anne."—The Government Emigration Office is at 9, Park-street, Westminster. See the "Colonization Circular."
"S. H. W."—See Dr. Forbes's work upon "Mesmerism."
"Orion."—Dandelion flowers and the lettuce are the favourite food of the tortoise. It will eat fruits, generally.
"Susan N."—The printed descriptions do not state. A walk will decide.
"A Constant Reader." Roxton House, and "J. D." near Staines.—See the "Colonization Circular," published at 90, Fleet-street.
"F. L."—Mr. Cyrus Redding's work on "Wines" is the best we know of.
"R. M." Bridgend.—We have not room.
"R. M." Burslem, should obtain the interest of a Railway Director.
"A Patron," Exeter, is thanked.
"E. W. S." Edinburgh.—We cannot inform you.
"P. F. O. K." Galway.—The address of Mr. Nicholson, manufacturer of the Cottage Range, illustrated in our Journal for July 22, is Newark-upon-Trent, Notts.
"An Old Subscriber."—Prince Louis Napoleon is son of Louis Buonaparte, Ex-King of Holland, and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon.
"Miles."—Influence at the Foreign Court is, we believe, the only means of obtaining the commission desired.
"Globe." Penzance.—Irish Regiments are certainly not officered exclusively by Irishmen.
"A Subscriber."—A widow, on entering on a second marriage, discontinues her first husband's arms. The children of a lady, whose only brother dies without issue, become entitled, at their mother's death, to quarter their maternal coat. If, however, the brother referred to left a daughter or daughters, the case would be different, and the lady's children would not have the right of quartering.
"A Constant Reader."—The passage, "Be just and fear not," is from Shakespeare, "King Henry VIII.," act 3, scene 2.—Cardinal Wolsey's celebrated speech to Cromwell. It may be thus rendered in Latin:—
Justum perfito, nihil timeto.
"Delta."—A reference to the Gentleman's Magazine will supply the date of Mr. Fleming's death. We do not ourselves know it.
"D. C. Mc."—We do not think the illegitimacy would be an obstacle.
"Heaven's," Ashted.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.
"R. S." Birmingham.—What reference?
"J. M." Manchester.—We have not time to make the inquiry.
"W. S." Buckingham.—We intend fully to illustrate "the magnificent Contents of Sloane."
"Vaise de Marie," Croydon.—We have not room.

"J. H. B."—We do not interfere in wagers.
"J. B. W." Birmingham.—See the "Colonisation Circular."
"Mars."—Application should be made at Woolwich.
"G. W. A." Barnsley.—See "Lardner on the Steam-engine."
"W. A. J."—See Stocqueler's "Handbook of India;" and the paper on the Suez Canal, in Vol. II. of our Journal.
"Grace Harcourt."—See the "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage."
"A Constant Reader," Dublin.—The "Father of the Turf."
"E. D. L."—Consult an Army Agent.

THE IRISH REBELLION.—We this day publish the first communications from a Correspondent and Artist whom we have despatched to Ireland, to enable us to present our readers with authentic details (to be continued next week) of the actual state of that distracted country; in addition to our Artist in the south, intimation of whose exertions appears in another part of the present Number.

COLONIZATION AND EMIGRATION.—Illustrations of the *Artemisia*, which has just left our shores for the new settlement of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, will appear in our Journal of next week.

GRAND BANQUET IN THE NORMAN KEEP AT NEWCASTLE.—Next week we shall present our readers with an illustration of this very interesting scene, with specimens of the Restoration of the ancient Fortress, in commemoration of which the festival was appointed to take place.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Natural History of the Hawk Tribe, by J. W. Carleton.—Bohn's Standard Library: Milton's Prose Works.—Chronicles of the Crusades. Music.—The Canadian Quadrilles.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

THE Rebellion in Ireland, of which at the end of last week there seemed to be an unhappy prospect before the country, has been tried, and failed. Never was failure more signal. The wicked, if not insane, men who for so many months have been goading, or have been goaded by their countrymen into the vortex of civil warfare, were allowed apparently to carry things in their own way. They arranged their measures, perfected their organisation, chose their time, fixed their ground—in fact, did all that seemed good in their own eyes. Nevertheless, they have been miserably—not to say ludicrously—foiled. A more comical, yet more humiliating, spectacle history does not offer than the Irish Rebellion of 1848, under the guidance of Mr. Smith O'Brien of the Pike (nine feet long), and Mr. Meagher of the Sword. The Government, which had from the very commencement been watchful and determined, was prepared to crush effectually any movement—even were it as large as a general rising of the people. But there was no rising. The people, however well inclined for disturbance, had no faith in their leaders. They cheered their speeches vociferously, for the fun of the thing apparently, but did not allow themselves to be cajoled into insurrection. The great and overpowering reason seems to have been their conviction that under such leaders, and with such a Government to cope with, rebellion would have been a failure, which would have entailed the most unhappy consequences upon all who participated in it. We have no wish to join with some of our daily contemporaries in the unseasonable mirth with which they narrate the circumstances. We can but rejoice that the Irish people, whether from prudence, priestly persuasion, or a knowledge of the utter insanity of the Repeal cry, have held aloof from Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher; and that, instead of a large rebellion, we have had but a small riot. This much, however, we think to be certain, namely, that the vigour of the Government is more to be praised for this result than the loyalty of the Irish people; and that the overwhelming display of power which has been made has happily saved the country from the sad necessity of exerting it.

THE lull in French affairs that succeeded the terrible storms of June has been hitherto unbroken. General Cavaignac has not abused his high powers, nor exhibited any of the personal ambition which might have been expected from a successful soldier, so suddenly raised to so splendid a pre-eminence. There is a general confidence in him amongst men of all parties: amongst the Monarchists, because he is known to be the friend of order, and both determined and able to maintain it; and amongst Republicans, because he is known to be an honest and sincere Republican, acting from the conviction that order is the only true basis of a Republican or any other form of Government. Though the state of siege has not yet been raised in Paris, there seems reason to believe that General Cavaignac and his Ministry will not now continue it for many days; and the Prefect of Paris has just published a statement which may be looked upon as preparatory to the re-establishment of the civil régime in that capital. In this document the Prefect shows that the operatives of the provinces, who had been enticed in large numbers into Paris by the prospect of small or no work and large pay at the *Ateliers Nationaux*, have been gradually withdrawing from Paris since the defeat of the Red Republican insurrection, and that scarcely any of them now remain, except those who are detained by the Government in the prisons of the state, for their participation in that event. The number of these, which includes, of course, all the Parisian operatives who were made prisoners in those unhappy days, amounts to 9223. This is a fearful number; too large both to punish or to set at liberty; but not so enormously large as to be unmanageable, with due severity towards the most guilty, and leniency towards those who have least offended. One of the most alarming and embarrassing circumstances that succeeded the Revolution of February was the emigration from Paris of the wealthy classes. Not only has this emigration ceased since the defeat of Red Republicanism, but great numbers of those who had quitted Paris have since returned to it. While the domestic affairs of the Republic thus manifest signs of improvement consequent upon the restoration of order and confidence, its foreign relations require all the prudence of its governors to prevent mischief. The circumstances of Italy are grave, and a demand, it is said, has been addressed to General Cavaignac by the King of Sardinia for direct intervention to aid in the expulsion of the Austrians. It does not yet appear that this demand has been either acceded to or refused; but either alternative will severely try the French Government.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and the Prince and younger branches of the Royal family walked in the grounds. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the Royal household, attended divine service at Whippendham Church at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Protheroe. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Marchioness of Ormond and Admiral Sir George Seymour.

On Monday morning the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, took their usual walks. No addition was made to the Royal dinner party in the evening. On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took an early walk in the park at Osborne. The younger members of the Royal family also walked and rode in the grounds. The Royal dinner party, this day, included Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

On Wednesday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour left Osborne, and was succeeded in his duties, as Equerry to the Prince, by Colonel Wyld. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps has succeeded General Wemyss as Equerry to the Queen. The Royal dinner-party included Colonel and Lady Catherine Harcourt and Mr. Granville Vernon, the Hon. Mrs. Phipps, and Lady Lyttelton.

Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the week.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SICILY.—Lord BROTHAM asked if Mr. Fagan, an *attaché* to a British embassy, had gone in a British steam-frigate to Palermo, and had signified to the Sicilian Provisional Government, in opposition to his instructions (as he was bound to suppose), that if they did not choose the Duke of Genoa for King of Sicily, the countenance of the British Government should be withdrawn from them?—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said there was no foundation for the report to which the noble and learned Lord alluded.

IRELAND.—Lord BROTHAM hoped that the Government would take measures for punishing that portion of the press which spread false reports with regard to Ireland. Some newspapers had been propagating most false reports with regard to the rebellion in Ireland—reports calculated to produce an outbreak. He was willing to take all his share of the unpopularity of any measure which might be proposed to suppress such false reports. The press knew that so long as it was kept within the bounds of truth there was no firmer or more sincere friend of the liberty of the press than he was.

MILITIA.—Lord WHARFCLIFFE asked if the Government intended to propose any measure for calling out the militia force of the country, and for re-organising it?—Earl GREY said it had been the intention of the Government to propose a measure for the re-organisation of the militia force, but at present they were compelled, in consequence of the state of the finances, to abandon the hope of bringing forward any measure on the subject during the present session of Parliament.

Some Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and disposed of several of the orders of the day. The Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement Bill, the Paymaster's Office Consolidation Bill, and some others, were read a third time and passed; and the Poor Law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday next.

The House then adjourned for a short time.

On the re-assembling of the House—

CRIMINAL LAW IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Dr. BOWRING put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the criminal law in the Channel Islands had made their report on the subject, and whether it was his intention to propose any changes in that law, or any modification of it.—Sir G. GREY was understood to state that the report had been made, and that an Order of Council was in preparation for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendation of the Commissioners.

ARMED POLICE.—Lord DUDLEY STUART wished to know whether it was true that certain portions of the police had been armed with swords, having saws at the back, and if they had, whether it was done by the sanction and recommendation of the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and whether it was his intention that they should be habitually so armed?—Sir G. GREY could assure the hon. gentleman that it was not his wish or intention that the police should be habitually armed with swords. It had, however, been the practice when disturbances were apprehended, to arm the police, and certain portions of the police in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, had, with his sanction, been armed with swords, considering it necessary, in consequence of the threatened disturbances in the country. As to the weapons, they were swords which had been prepared for soldiers in bivouac, and having been lying in the Ordnance stores, they were taken out for the present temporary exigency.

THE DUCHY OF LIMBURG AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether her Majesty's Government would interfere to prevent any violation of the treaties to which this country had been a party, and by which the Duchy of Limburg had been ceded to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which violation of treaties had been threatened by a late decree of the National Assembly of the German Confederation, sitting at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.—Lord PALMERSTON said that, before deciding upon the course the Government would take, they had applied to the Government of the King of the Netherlands for information as to what arrangement had been made between the late King and the German Confederation on the subject; but not having received that information, he was unable to give a reply to the hon. gentleman's question.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—The House having gone into committee on this Bill, resumed the discussion of the clauses, in which the remainder of the sitting was passed.—Adjourned.

IRELAND.

The several accounts received up to last evening report everything in the south of Ireland perfectly quiet. On Thursday, proclamations were issued by the Lord-Lieutenant to the fifteen counties and baronies proclaimed last Monday, calling on all parties, not privileged, to deliver up their arms on or before the 7th instant, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Lord Hardinge reviewed the troops of the garrison of Dublin in the Phoenix Park on Thursday, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance. There is no intelligence of the movements of the rebel leaders. At Ballinagarry several arrests had been made of persons known to have harboured the rebel leaders, as well as for taking part in the insurrectionary movement. Smith O'Brien slept at Killooley, on Saturday night, in the house of an under forester, in the service of Mr. Ponsonby Barber. Meagher and Doheny are believed to have taken up their quarters on the north side of Slieveanamon. The troops have been moved out of Ballinagarry, and are encamped in a field adjoining. A report has been received that it is the intention of the rebels to attack the military on Tuesday next; it is not, however, credited.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

INTERVENTION IN ITALY.—M. Ricci, an envoy from the King of Sardinia, has arrived in Paris to demand the immediate intervention of France. M. Amélie, an agent from Venice, has arrived to make a similar demand. They have both been received by M. Bastide.

It is thought that orders will be sent off immediately for the entry of the army of the Alps into Piedmont. Some of the troops about Lyons have been ordered to the frontier of Piedmont, and the remainder are kept in readiness to march.

At the close of Wednesday's sitting of the National Assembly the first article of the bill for the levying a tax on mortgages was put and carried by a majority of 39, the numbers being 378 and 339. The article runs as follows:—"Art. 1. There shall be established for 1848 only a direct tax on mortgages existing before April 16 of the same year. The price of sales of real property, which shall have been the object of an assignment previously to that date, shall be assimilated to mortgages. Shall be exempted:—1. Loans made in execution of the opening of a commercial credit. 2. Credits belonging to hospitals and charitable associations. 3. Loans made to foreigners residing in France."

In the National Assembly, on Thursday, M. Banchard read the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the events of May and June. This document inculcates certain members of the late Provisional Government, some of whom, "from a mistaken notion of the state of the nation," and others "from seditious motives," had produced an extraordinary agitation in the country, "with a view to disorganize it." "Emissaries had been sent to foment sedition in the provinces, and the secret service money lavishly expended for the same unconstitutional purpose. The general elections had been postponed to the last possible period, and the expedition against Belgium was publicly undertaken at the very moment when M. de Lamartine was preaching against propagandism. M. de Caussidière, the ex-Prefect of Police, had uttered the most atrocious menaces against the Royalists and *réactionnaires*, and threatened to burn Paris over their heads by means of chymical matches!" M. Louis Blanc is fearfully compromised by this document.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, chief of the Executive Power, appointing a committee to examine the questions relative to the execution of the decree of the 27th June, and particularly those referring to the choice of the place most suitable for the transportation of the insurgents to June.

The hotel No. 12, Rue de Varennes, opposite to the mansion occupied by General Cavaignac, has been rented by the Government, and a detachment of infantry and cavalry placed in it for the protection of the General.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Hostilities are about to recommence. There had been no actual fighting up to the 29th ult., but both the Danes and Germans were actively preparing for a struggle; the latter are fitting up the merchant steamers purchased from the Hanseatic Company, with guns, &c., for war service, and the transport of troops.

SPAIN.

According to the latest accounts from Madrid an intrigue to upset M. Narvaez has been discovered. Gonzales Bravo, having been implicated, was condemned to be banished to the Philippines. The Duke of Sotomayor had resigned, and Senor Pidal had joined the Ministry.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SANATORY REFORM.

On Tuesday night, in pursuance of a requisition addressed to the churchwardens and overseers of St. George the Martyr's, Southwark, a meeting was held at the Parochial School-House, Borough-road. On the motion of Mr. J. Lee Stevens, Mr. Robert Archer, one of the churchwardens, was voted into the chair. The requisition was signed by twenty-six persons, the great majority of whom were connected with the medical profession.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the matter they had to discuss was the complaint which was made of the opening of the sewers into the public road. The evils which arose from the traps no one could doubt; and he had often asked himself whether the commissioners of sewers could have had any regard for the public health, in the system which they pursued. The cases of danger to the public health from the effluvia arising from the sewers abounded so, that they needed no further evidence of the evil.

Mr. Solly (chemist) said that the first time his attention had been called to those foul-air escapes was when passing over one of them, near the Elephant and Castle, lately. The effect produced upon him was sickness, followed by a severe headache, which lasted for several days. When he found that the commissioners were about to put down one of the noxious gas-escapes near him, he became alarmed, and he found the result was but too severe with one member of his family. He found there was a continuance of disease in his family as long as there was an east wind prevailing, because then the noxious effluvia was thrown into his dwelling; and when the wind shifted to the west-

ward, then his family got rather better. But the whole neighbourhood was deluged with fever, and the medical men were worn out of their legs. The only question was, whether we were to be visited by the cholera at the end of this year, or the beginning of the next? It therefore behoved all men to put their shoulder to the wheel to keep it away if possible. He held in his hand a letter from Dr. Barlow, of Union-street, who expressed a strong opinion against the present system of ventilating drains. That plan could not fail to produce a quantity of noxious gases, which, when evolved, must have the most prejudicial effect on those who were exposed to them. He quoted several passages from the *Lancet* bearing on the subject, and concluded by moving the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That, fully concurring in the opinions expressed by Mr. Edwin Chadwick (now one of the commissioners of sewers for the metropolis), in his evidence before the selectcommittee of the House of Commons on the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company's Bill, viz. 'That all small from sewers, if it be intense, is attended with immediate acute disease; and that eventually, by depressing the system, and rendering it susceptible to the action of other causes, all small is disease;' this meeting views with alarm the plan adopted by the metropolitan commissioners of sewers for the ventilation of sewers, by which the noxious gases formed in the process of putrefaction in those receptacles of nightsoil and other animal and vegetable matter are emitted in a concentrated form, and mix with the atmosphere in dangerous proximity both to residents and passengers."

Several gentlemen having borne testimony, from the experience of members of their families, to the deadly effects of the noxious vapours and gases suffered to escape from the sewers, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Franklin Coxworthy at some length detailed his plans, the principal of which was to erect high columns on each side of the streets, being carried up above the chimneys, and inserting through each an iron rod as a lightning conductor, and for the purpose of aiding in the electric condensation of the gases. Another plan was to raise a column, and he did not see why, as they were raised for monuments, they should not be erected for useful purposes, with shafts from the two sewers on either side of the street, under ground, with the same chain for the same purposes. [We cannot attempt to give other minute and scientific details into which Mr. Coxworthy entered; his pamphlet on the "Pollution of the Atmosphere" is well worth perusal.]

The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

"2. That it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless the openings in the sewers recently made by order of the metropolitan commissioners of sewers be closed, and some simple and efficient plan of ventilating the sewers be adopted, such, for instance, as that which Mr. Franklin Coxworthy has explained to this meeting, the most appalling consequences must inevitably follow in the general deterioration of the health of the inhabitants and the increased destruction of life."

"3. That the officers of this parish be requested to forward copies of the resolutions passed this day to the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, and respectfully to urge upon them the propriety of their causing the nuisance and danger complained of to be immediately remedied, either by the adoption of Mr. Franklin Coxworthy's plan, or some other equally or more efficient mode; and that the officers of this parish be also requested to communicate these proceedings to the parochial officers of the metropolitan districts, in hope of their general co-operation."

ELECTION FOR SHERIFF.—A POLL DEMANDED.—On Monday, a third common hall for the election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year was held at the Guildhall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. At the first election, Messrs. Mills and Bousfield were selected for the shrievalty. One of these gentlemen, it was stated, had paid the fine of £500 in lieu of serving the office, and against the other a lawsuit is pending, in consequence of his declining the post. A second common hall was then convened, to appoint two other gentlemen to the office, and again the lively selected parties that had not solicited the honour, viz. Messrs. Chandler and Benson. These gentlemen were unable to act, and the Lord Mayor was again called upon to issue a precept for another common hall. Mr. Deputy Selson proposed Mr. Alderman T. Q. Finnis, and Mr. Deputy Lowe proposed Mr. Jacob Emanuel Goodhart. The commoner then read the list to the livery; about an equal number of hands were held up when the names of Mr. Alderman Finnis and Mr. T. E. Dicey were read, but a large majority appeared on the name of Mr. Jacob Goodhart being read, those present evidently supposing that gentleman to be the candidate just proposed by Mr. Deputy Lowe. The town clerk, perceiving the mistake that had arisen, explained that the candidate of the name of Goodhart was the son of the gentleman whose name had just been called, and that his name would be called at the close of the list; and that the gentleman for whom they had just held up their hands was eighty years of age, and unable to perform the duties. The liverymen, however, did not appear fully to understand the explanation, for, on the name of the real candidate (Mr. J. Goodhart) being called, scarcely twenty hands were held up; and amidst much confusion and cries of "We don't understand about the Mr. Goodhart on the list," the sheriffs decided that Mr. Alderman Finnis and Mr. Dicey had been elected. The announcement was received with cries of "No, no," and a demand to "put it again." Eventually a poll was demanded and granted on behalf of Mr. Alderman Finnis and Mr. J. E. Goodhart. The poll will remain open for seven days.

IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a public meeting, to form a society under the above title, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. Lord De Mauley presided. Mr. Rogers read a statement of the plans of the society, of which the following are the main points:—"The society is to be called the Irish Amelioration Society (to be incorporated by Royal charter), to employ the peasantry in the preparation of peat fuel and charcoal; and, by removing the peat, to effect the full reclamation of the bog lands; the surplus profits to be expended in improving the social condition of the people, grounded on the report made to the Relief Commissioners of Ireland, by Jasper W. Rogers, Esq., C.E. The prospectus says: The report made to the Relief Commissioners of Ireland upon the preparation of the peat of that country, and its conversion into charcoal, shows, from the experience of eminent practical authorities, that it possesses most desirable qualities for agricultural, manufacturing, household, and general purposes. After describing the uses to which peat charcoal can be applied, it proceeds: The peat-bogs of Ireland extend over 3,000,000 acres. It is the object of the society to prepare from these, by means of the overplus labour of the country, an article which must command almost unlimited sale; while general employment will be given to the inhabitants, and the land reclaimed for profitable cultivation. The drainage of the bogs is shown to be neither difficult nor expensive, by the reports of 'The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of the draining and cultivating them;' and the society have already agreed with the Marquis of Sligo and Lord De Freyne for large tracts of bog land, admirably situated in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; and are in communication with landed proprietors in several other counties on the subject. It is intended that the plan of operation shall be upon the principle laid down in report to the relief commissioners—namely, by 'task-work' and 'money payments.' The society purposes establishing, in desirable positions throughout the country, stations for the final drying and preparation of peat, and its conversion into charcoal; having at each one confidential officer, to be aided by a sufficient number of labouring assistants, paying at once in money a given sum per measure for all peat brought in for sale by the peasantry on their piling it in the drying-houses. And with the view more fully to promote the objects of the society, it is proposed to rent or purchase bog land, on which the peasantry shall be employed, to be paid in like manner; the society providing every necessary facility, and a simple apparatus for cutting and preserving the peat, in any weather sufficiently dry for out-door labour. It is intended, as land is clear of peat, to divide it into holdings, of an extent suited to the district, with buildings of improved construction; and to let some of these farms to those whose industry has been most conspicuous at each station, provided they have saved sufficient capital for undertaking the culture; and in process of time it is also intended, under certain restrictions, to provide the deserving labourer with a cottage and small garden. In all cases power will be reserved to take immediate possession should a division of holdings be attempted. It is estimated that one million of money will be paid annually for labour in cutting peat alone, to the now half-employed labouring class, in addition to large sums for carriage, &c.; and from two thousand to three thousand acres of the most valuable land may be reclaimed yearly particularly fitted for the culture of flax, which may be made to distribute at least an equal annual amount. All expenditure for building reading and lecture-rooms, salaries to readers, lecturers, &c., and purchase of books, is to be defrayed out of the 'Amelioration Fund;' also, of machines and all other appliances for the preparation of flax; and the cost of seed supplied to those desirous to commence cultivation is to be repaid out of the produce of the crop. Persons will be employed at each peat station perfectly competent to teach the whole operation of sowing and manufacturing, whose business it shall be to instruct the peasantry, according to fully proved processes which have been already carried into effect elsewhere; and when the Amelioration Fund exceeds in amount the necessary outlay for those purposes, it is intended that the balance shall be applied to establish at each station a loan fund, and an efficient dispensary, under the 'Loan Fund Act.' Mr. Rogers then made some additional explanations of the plan. The reason that the peat fields had not been made use of was, that there had been no proper means brought forward for preparing it. The peat as at present prepared by the peasants contained 30 or 40 per cent. of aqueous matter, which rendered it comparatively unfit for fuel. By the plan proposed to be adopted by the society (which he described with some minuteness), this evil would be avoided. The raising of the peat would be conducted on proper principles, and it would be dried and pressed through the medium of machinery prepared for the purpose. Resolutions stating that the "discontent" in Ireland is greatly attributable to miserable condition of its people; and that the most effectual mode of removing it is by providing them extensively with the means of remunerative labour," and advocating the efficacy of the remedy proposed, were unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated.

EMIGRATION.—On Saturday last, the *Artemisia*, chartered by the Government Commissioners, left Deptford with upwards of 200 emigrants on board, for Moreton Bay, in New South Wales. Among them were 7 boys and 2 girls from the Ragged Schools of the metropolis, who have been sent out by private subscription. The ship was visited before her departure by Lord Ashley, who was warmly cheered on his taking leave. We have prepared some illustrations of the interesting scene on board the *Artemisia* but are compelled to defer their publication until next week.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday, by order of the Mercers' Company, the houses at the north end of Castle-street and Upper St. Martin's-lane were demolished, in order to widen that thoroughfare. A new street is also about to be formed, passing through the Seven Dials and Monmouth-street to the end of Tottenham-court-road, and another from the south of Upper St. Martin's-lane through the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, into the Strand; and a third through Newport-market into Soho-square and Oxford-street.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In Dublin, the following rewards have been offered, by proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant; viz. "For the arrest of William Smith O'Brien, £300; for Francis T. Meagher, John B. Dillon, and Michael Doheny, each or either, £300; to him who shall secure and deliver into safe custody the persons aforesaid."

The manner in which the Confederate leaders, during the insurgent disturbances last week in Ireland, collected the people, was by firing four or five shots at each point where cross-roads meet.

The enrolments in the Garde Mobile of Paris, which were momentarily suspended, have been resumed. The presentations for admission are so numerous, that all the young men who are not of a very robust constitution are refused.

The importation of the newly-introduced article of merchandise, gutta percha, continues to take place in large quantities. A vessel, arrived in the docks from Singapore lately, has brought 10,902 blocks of it as a portion of her cargo.

The Countess of Clarendon has not arrived in London, as has been stated. Her Ladyship, after accompanying her children as far as Liverpool, returned to Dublin. The children are now at the Grove, near Watford.

The revised ordinance estimates presented to Parliament on Monday exhibited a reduction of £119,875 as compared with those presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of February. The latter amount to £617,482, the former to £737,357.

On Sunday morning several large brass plates, containing the names and professions of the occupants of most of the houses on the north side of Great-Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, were stripped off their doors. Their removal must have been a work of some difficulty, and it is a matter of surprise how they escaped the constables, whose duty it was to have passed the houses every ten minutes.

A lamentable occurrence has lately taken place in the Rueil Barracks, near Paris. During a change of the regiment occupying these barracks mattresses to the number of 1200 were placed in the court, which, by some accident, caught fire, and, in spite of all efforts at prevention, the flames spread to the infirmary, where five men were burned to death.

An order was issued on Saturday by the Postmaster-General, that bags for the whole of Cornwall were to be transmitted per morning mail; also that in future the town of Rhyll, in Flintshire, and that of Flint, having been constituted post-towns, should be opened for the issue and payment of Post-office orders, on and after the 1st of August. Letters and newspapers for most parts of England, and the whole of Scotland and Ireland, with Cornwall, are now sent, therefore, by morning mail from the General Post-office daily.

Among the bills passing through the House of Commons, is one to authorize the application of a part of the unclaimed money in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in enlarging the Court-house, &c. By the recent alterations an expense of £21,300 has been incurred, and to defray that it is proposed to take part of the unclaimed money, which amounts to about £67,000 invested in the Exchequer; and in the event of the sum required being claimed by creditors, it is to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

Supplies of food come to England from all quarters—even the most remote. The Bombay papers received by this week's mail state that 50 tons of Guzerat wheat have been shipped at Bombay for England under several modes of packing, to test the practicability of the export.

The home force of the three kingdoms has not been stronger for any period during the last 20 years than at present. Out of twenty-six regiments of regular cavalry there are but five absent. Every regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness for active service.

A public dinner, in honour of the election of Archduke John of Austria to the Regency of Germany, was held on Thursday week, at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, with the Prussian Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, in the chair. The company consisted chiefly of the German merchants and literati resident in London.

For the protection of order in the streets of Paris, the Prefect of Police proposes to preserve the republican guard as organised by decree, viz. three battalions and three squadrons. Of this force, 800 men will be employed on special service in various ways, and the other 800 will perform the police of the city.

Intelligence was received last week at Lloyd's of the total loss of the *Waterwitch* steamer, Captain Greig commander, whilst on her passage from Troon to Belfast. Having sprung a leak she was abandoned, as the only means of safety, by the crew and passengers, who reached the shore in safety. The vessel went down immediately in deep water.

On Sunday the Chartists and Repealers had what might be termed a regular busy day. Meetings all over London were held at the various clubs and assembly-rooms of the two bodies, which, with little intermission, were kept up until late in the evening. All passed off tranquilly.

The committee of the old Repeal Association at Conciliation Hall has issued an address to the "People of Ireland," signed by "T. M. Ray," as secretary calling upon them to beware of physical-force proceedings and advisers, and to abide by the pacific counsels of their deceased Liberator.

In the Sheriff's Court, lately, amongst the excuses made for not serving on the jury, one was by a gentleman, an article clerk to an attorney, who contended that, as such, he was exempt. The Under-Sheriff said it was a novel objection, but not well founded. If the gentleman was of full age, he must serve.

The Municipal Commission of the city of Paris have unanimously voted the re-establishment of the *octroi* duty on meat, which was abolished by the Provisional Government without producing the expected reduction of price for the consumer. This duty will yield to the municipality an annual revenue of 6,000,000.

The receipts for the late *fête* at Willow-Bank amounted to about £2050, and the expenses to about £400, leaving a balance of about £1650 at the disposal of the ladies patronesses: £1500 of which they contributed towards the funds now raising for completing the model establishment of baths and wash-houses in Goulston-square, Whitechapel; and the balance to the baths and wash-houses in George-street, Euston-square.

The troops lying at the Ipswich Barracks have had notice to be ready to march at the shortest possible notice, and a similar notice has been given to Captain Beckham and the militia staff under him in that district.

A great number of Irish reapers have arrived in Liverpool for the purpose of gathering in the harvest in this country. The rebellious proceedings in Ireland do not appear to have diminished the numbers of this annual migration of labourers to our shores.

Major-General his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.C.B., has returned to Dublin Royal Barracks, from leave of absence, and resumed the command of the district.

Advices have been received overland from Constantinople, stating that the steam-ship *Sultan*, due on Saturday (this day) from the Black Sea, will bring home a valuable freight of specie, amounting to nearly £250,000 sterling.

The ship *Director*, which is daily expected from Caliao, has on board a freight of specie, amounting to about 150,000 dollars.

On Tuesday, the Chester and Holyhead Railway was, with the exception of three miles and a half adjoining the Menai Straits, opened throughout for goods and passenger traffic. This opening will materially accelerate the communication between London and Dublin; the mails from either capital will now arrive in both cities at five A.M.

By an Act which came into force a few days back (11th and 12th Vic., cap. 29), power is given to persons having a right to kill hares in England and Wales, to do so by themselves, or persons authorised by them, without being required to take out a game certificate.

Mr. James M. Arnott has been appointed Professor of Surgery at University College, in the room of the late Mr. Liston.

M. Lucien Murat, the son of the ex-King of Naples, and a member of the National Assembly, has left Paris, for Italy, on a diplomatic mission from the French Government. It is said that his object is to negotiate with King Charles Albert the terms upon which a French army will interfere in favour of Italy, and march at once, through Piedmont, into Lombardy.

On Tuesday the foundation stone of a new church at Penge, near Sydenham, in connexion with the Watermen's Almshouses, to be called St. John the Evangelist, was laid with the customary ceremonies by Leo Schutz, Esq. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has contributed bountifully towards the expense of the erection.

The Blaenavon Works, the furnaces of which have been blown out for the last few weeks, commenced work on Monday se'nnight.

The annual rowing match this year, between the Eton and Westminster Schools, has been interdicted from taking place by the head-masters of the respective establishments. Several letters have been written on the subject, many persons considering that, as this match invariably takes place during the vacation, the school authorities had no right to interfere to put a stop to it.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* gives notice that the account sales of the proceeds arising from the capture of the slave-vessel *Rolla*, by the *Styx*, Commander H. Chads, on the 17th of September, 1846, will be registered in the High Court of Admiralty on or after the 11th instant.

Accounts from Algiers describe the state of the colony to be most unsatisfactory since the Revolution. The colonists were breaking up their establishments and returning to France, owing to the sense of insecurity which they felt in the present uncertain state of things. There would shortly be only the French army and the native population, the latter already much excited, and ready for an outbreak.

A letter from Gotha, dated July 24, says:—A Congress has just opened in our town composed of delegates from all the duchies of Saxony, whose object is the union of all these duchies into one kingdom, to be called the kingdom of Thuringia. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach will be proposed as King of the new kingdom.

At King's College School, the annual distribution of prizes took place on Friday (last week), in presence of a crowded assemblage of spectators.

The Duchess de Nemours, accompanied by Sir George Couper, left town on Thursday, by the South Western Railway, for Gosport, en route to Osborne Palace, as the invited guests of her Majesty. The Royal Duchesse arrived at Gosport at half-past twelve, and was met by Captain Crispin, of her Majesty's yacht *Fairy*, which vessel embarked the illustrious visitor, and conveyed her to the Isle of Wight.

well executed details; the piers are short and round; the arches of the triforium large, and now looking very empty, having lost the double arcade which ought to fill them; and the clerestory windows are small, shewing circles on the outside, and arches with shafts within.

The aisles are stone groined, and the nave has a flat wooden ceiling. The arches of the centre tower are very fine, being bold and simple, several of the Norman doors are very good; and the north porch is large, and considerably enriched.

The early English portion, consisting of the choir, its aisles, and small eastern transepts, form one of the best examples of this style in the kingdom; the whole is in good preservation, and the peculiar enrichments of this style—the tooth and the nail-headed ornaments—are freely introduced. The east end is remarkably simple and elegant, and has two tiers of fine lancet windows, of which the lower is filled with beautiful ancient stained glass, from a French church, the gift of Mr. Gally Knight. There are also several coats of arms.

The chapter-house has no centre pillar, and is a fine specimen of early decorated-work: the tracery of the windows, the stalls under them, and the entrance-door (which is double, with tracery in the arch), are all very good; and there is in them a peculiar flat style of carving the foliage and enrichments, not very common in this country.

The organ screen and some interior stalls are of later decorated character, and peculiarly beautiful; they have been restored in parts, but with proper care.

The choir is fitted up with galleries, which take away the usual character of the aisles; but the whole of the Church deserves the study due to a cathedral; and, although it is not so varied in its style as some edifices, it claims attention for purity and good preservation.

The Rev. I. H. Petit acted as clericus on the occasion.

The ruins of the Archbishop's Palace are close to the Cathedral on the south side, and are not only picturesque but interesting. The walls are all of the decorated period, with windows of perpendicular work inserted; and there are several fire-places of the same late date; some good chimneys, of which the lower parts are in the one style, and the upper in that of its successor; and some very remarkable closets in the walls, turrets, and buttresses.

Two hours having been devoted to this delightful place, the train was again filled, and conveyed its passengers to Nottingham, where its disgorged contents not only filled all the carriages which Lord Middleton had provided, but every thing available in the town—even the vans and market-carts; when those who were fortunate enough to have seats, or who could walk, went to Wolaton Hall, begun subsequent to 1616, in the reign of James I., by John Thorp, and finished by Robert and Huntingdon Smithson, father and son, all the chief architects of their time, for Sir Francis Willoughby, ancestor of the present noble owner. The representation here given of this edifice is sufficient to remind those who had the good-fortune to visit it, and to show those who have not yet seen it, that there is still standing one of the finest examples of the style yet remaining in England. The very lofty hall, of which the windows are seen rising above the centre portion, and the view from the roof, one of the most beautiful park views to be seen, are the most remarkable. Those who remained at Nottingham could visit the Church of St. Barnabas, a Roman Catholic establishment erected by Mr. Pugin, and already described in a former Volume; or examine the Castle, of which little is to be seen of interest, except rock passages and caverns, used now, as formerly, as dwellings; or go through the fine Church of St. Mary, which has a very large proportion of windows, equal if not superior to any church in the country. The interior is good Perpendicular, though, like the exterior, with some singularities. The south

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House of Commons assembled on Saturday at twelve o'clock, and sat to seven o'clock.

IRELAND.

The adjourned debate on Mr. S. Crawford's resolution was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, who supported the motion, though he did not expect much result from it at this period of the session.

Major BLACKALL defended the Irish Church from the attack made on it by Mr. B. Osborne. He considered Mr. S. Crawford's resolution fair in spirit, but the time was very inopportune for affirming it.

Mr. P. SCROPE supported the resolution, and dwelt at great length on the necessity of reclaiming the waste lands of Ireland. He made one of his usual assaults on the Irish landlords, and contended that if the land of Ireland was properly cultivated it would suffice for the maintenance of the whole population.

Sir G. GREY said the want of agreement between Irish Members upon the measures requisite for Ireland was very discouraging. Since the Government came into office they had been incessantly occupied in devising and carrying measures for the relief of Ireland from the calamity that had befallen her; and therefore it was not true, as asserted by Mr. B. Osborne, that they had sat with folded arms. Much had been done for Ireland since the Union in the way of political reforms, and much yet remained to be done, but this was not the time. With respect to the Church Establishment in Ireland, he considered it an anomaly quite unjustifiable, but most difficult to deal with. The recognition of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland would have to be effected, and the time and the Ministry would, at no distant day, come to bring about that measure. The real social questions for Ireland were connected with the land, but much would have to be done by the parties themselves, for the power of legislation in such matters was very limited.

Colonel DUNNE did not expect the House to consider all the remedial measures suggested—seventeen in number—but he expected the Government to declare themselves on some of the most important.

Mr. R. M. FOX read a letter from the county Longford, stating that the potato crops were in the most promising condition, and that the utmost quiet prevailed. The hon. member urged the necessity of arterial drainage.

Mr. CLEMENTS felt so disappointed with the speech of the Prime Minister on the preceding evening, that, had the House then gone to a division, he would have voted for Mr. S. Crawford's resolution; but on further consideration, and seeing the necessity of giving every support to the Government in their exertions to put down insurrection, he was compelled, however reluctantly, to give his vote to them on this occasion.

Sir D. NORREYS supported the resolution. The settlement of the Church question was, in his opinion, the most pressing. He regretted that, through their pusillanimity, Ministers would deprive their party of the credit of passing the measures necessary for the tranquillity of Ireland, leaving the honour of doing so to their political opponents.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE contended that the relationship between landlord and tenant was not the great crying evil that called for the interference of Parliament, but the relationship between tenant and labourer. The hardships inflicted on the labouring classes were really of an intolerable character, and demanded the supervision of the Legislature. The right hon. gentleman, on the part of the Government, intimated that they would assent to a committee next session to inquire into the operation of the Irish Poor Law. He hoped the resolution before the House would not be pressed to a division.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Augustus Stafford, Mr. Grace, and Mr. Grattan, addressed the House, which then divided. For Mr. S. Crawford's resolution, 24; against it, 100: majority against the resolution, 76.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Trustees Relief (Ireland) Bill and the Highlands Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Administration of Criminal Justice Bill passed through Committee.

The Corn Markets (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLAREMONT.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Declaratory Suits Bill went through Committee.

In a conversation relative to the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill and the Charitable Trusts Bill, Lord STANLEY severely censured the Government for bringing in bills, and giving them up, endeavouring to pass small portions of them, and thus living, as it were, from hand to mouth. Such attempts at legislation he denounced as most undignified.

Their Lordships took into consideration the reasons assigned by the Commons for disagreeing with the amendments made by their Lordships in the Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill, and their Lordships agreed not to insist on their amendments.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then moved that the amendments made by the Commons in the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill be considered and agreed to.—Lord STANLEY objected to the amendments, and thought that, at all events, time should be given for deciding on them. The noble Lord moved as an amendment, that the Bill, with the amendments made in it, be referred to a Select Committee.—After a discussion, in which Lord Montagu, the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Glengall, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Langdale took part, the House divided.—For considering the Commons' amendments, 17; for referring them to a Select Committee, 10: majority for the Government, 27. The amendments of the Commons were then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock.

The Farmers' Estate Society (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, as far as the 26th clause, after considerable discussion. Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock.

The Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill and the Regent's Quadrant Colonnade Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Poor-Law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill was committed *pro forma*, and ordered to be reprinted.

The House, at half-past three, adjourned to five o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the House, STATE OF IRELAND.—Sir G. GREY stated, in answer to a question from Lord CASTLEREAGH, that he had received a telegraphic communication from Liverpool, with the intelligence that a collision had taken place between the constabulary and some of the insurgents—that a few of the latter were killed—that the military were not engaged—and that Mr. S. O'Brien was not taken.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On a motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House resolved itself into committee on the Sugar Duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then submitted a series of resolutions, with the intention of rectifying some of the numerous errors pointed out by Lord George Bentinck in the right hon. gentleman's former sugar resolutions; the remainder of these, he believed, could be altered in committee on the Bill, which had been brought in, founded on the first resolution. The right hon. gentleman announced that, with respect to refining in bond, it was not his intention to persist in his proposal, at least for the present session.

The first of the new resolutions having been put,

Mr. BARKLEY complained that after all the advantages that had been held out to the West India colonies, by the Ministerial plan they were now to be deprived of the benefit of refining in bond. Such was the vacillation of the Government in commercial affairs, that the mercantile community could place no confidence whatever in their declarations or promises.

Mr. CARDWELL protested, in the name of the Liverpool West India Association, and at their desire, at the extraordinary vacillation of the Government on all questions connected with the West Indies. The privilege of refining in bond would be a manifest advantage to the West India proprietors, but this, like other advantages promised to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to be taken from them.

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think the charge of vacillation could be fairly established against the Government. The proposal relative to refining in bond had not been abandoned until it was found that serious difficulties stood in the way of carrying it out.

After remarks from Sir W. Clay, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. H. Baillie, the first resolution was agreed to.

The second resolution was also agreed to.

On the third resolution, having reference to sugar the growth and produce of any foreign country, and all sugars not otherwise charged with duty,

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK moved, as an amendment, the omission in the heading of the schedule of the words "on all sugars not otherwise charged with duty;" and proposed a new schedule of duties on all foreign sugar or molasses not otherwise charged with duty, viz.:—Candy, brown, or white double refined sugar, or sugar equal in quality to double refined sugar, for every cwt., £1 10s. 9d.; other refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, for every cwt., £1 7s. 4d.; white clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, or equal to refined, for every cwt., £1 3s. 11d.; brown muscovado, or clayed sugar, not being refined, the cwt., £1 1s.; molasses, the cwt., 7s. 10d., and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt. The noble Lord denounced the undecided conduct of the Government, and charged them with thorough incapacity for the management of the business of the House of Commons. The *debonnaire* manner of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in coming down and announcing that one more of the advantages promised to the West India interest was to be taken away from them, could not, he said, be sufficiently admired. The permission to refine in bond was one of the advantages to the West Indies which he had thanked the Government for, but now it appeared they were not to have even that benefit. The noble Lord severely handled the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his quarter of a hundred blunders.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Mr. Herries, and other honourable members took part, the committee divided.—For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolution, 87; for Lord George Bentinck's amendment, 34: majority for the Government, 53.

The third resolution was then agreed to, and also the fourth, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday.

The Rum Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.—The House went into a Committee of Supply, and several votes for the ordinance estimates were agreed to; also, an additional vote of £200,000, to make good the sum of £406,000 for the charge of half-pay and military allowances to reduced and retired officers.

The report of the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Parliamentary Electors Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill was postponed by Lord John Russell to Monday next.

The Clerks of the Peace (Dublin) Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and the Proclamations on Fines (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, were read a second time.

The Paymasters' Offices Consolidation Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill was read a third time and passed. The Commons' Amendments to the Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Report of the Committee on the Sugar Duties was brought up and agreed to.

The Steam-boat Navigation Bill, the object of which is to subject river steamers to the same inspection as sea-going vessels, and also to give power to the Board of Trade to regulate the maximum number of passengers they should be allowed to carry, passed through Committee.

The Farmers' Estate Society (Ireland) Bill then passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other Bills were also forwarded a stage; after which the House adjourned until five o'clock.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

On the Report of the Committee on Mr. F. O'Connor's National Land Company being brought up,

Mr. O'CONNOR said, in defending the scheme, which was impugned by the report of the committee, that the company had been proved to be indebted to him to the amount of £3000.

Mr. HAYTER said that every facility had been given for examining the accounts, which were, however, very irregularly kept. The committee were of opinion that the scheme was impracticable.

Sir B. HALL said the accounts were in such a state as to render it impossible to investigate them satisfactorily. As the scheme could not be carried out, he wished to know what the hon. and learned member intended to do with respect to the registration of the company; and what with respect to its property, which was vested in him?

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said he could not say, as regarded registration, what course would be pursued until a meeting of the company should take place. As regarded the property, he would hand it over at once to any one whom the House might appoint.

After some observations from Mr. HAYTER and Colonel THOMPSON, the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. WORTLEY then drew attention to the petition of Mr. W. R. S. Fitzgerald, complaining of the invalidity of the recognisances entered into in respect of the petition against his return as a member of the House, and moved that the consideration of all election petitions be postponed until the next session of Parliament.

Mr. MILNES seconded the motion, which was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and, after a short conversation, withdrawn.

THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES.

Mr. HORSMAN then moved, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into her consideration the whole condition of the Established Church, as regards its temporalities; that she will direct an inquiry to be made into the full value of all Church property under lease, and cause such measures to be prepared as may make the revenues of the Church more fully conducive to the religious teaching of the people. The hon. gentleman, in the course of his arguments, confided himself altogether to the temporalities of the Church, as it was with that branch of our ecclesiastical establishment that Parliament could most easily deal. He believed the revenues of the Church amounted to a sum not less than £5,000,000 per annum; but, although this sum was larger than that of any other Church in Europe, it was the opinion of many people, nevertheless, that it was not sufficient for the maintenance of the clergy. Considering how largely the Church was endowed, he thought it was in a most inefficient condition. He believed that in no other religion could there be found such opposites of zeal and indifference, learning and ignorance, piety and Heathenism, as in the Protestant. This might be seen by the publications of benevolent societies, and by many other channels and sources. The evil had certainly been remedied in part by previous legislation, and the Church had been recently raised into a degree of popularity and efficiency hitherto unknown; but that great change could not be carried out unless they themselves took some measures to put the machinery by which the system was carried on into better condition. The hon. gentleman entered into a variety of statistics on the subject, and then proceeded to observe that his former motions on the subject had received the cordial assent of the House, which seemed to feel that the view he took of the subject was the just one. If, therefore, those motions were free from objection, he felt confident his present one could be still less objected to. There never was a period when the Ecclesiastical system excited a warmer feeling throughout the country, or when the Houses of Parliament were more united on the subject. He hoped, therefore, the Government would consent to this inquiry, with the view of forming a comprehensive system of legislation on the subject.

Sir E. BUXTON seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the proposition of the hon. gentleman was certainly one well worthy of consideration, but at the same time it was encumbered with so many difficulties of a practical nature that they ought to be fully considered before the introduction of any measure on the subject. He thought the main proposition of Mr. Horsman well founded—that it was to the increased value of Church property they should look for the improvement of the incomes of the clergy and for the increase of spiritual instruction. With respect, however, to the immediate motion of the hon. gentleman, he did not think it would be advisable for the House to present an address to her Majesty requesting her Majesty to direct an inquiry to be made into the full value of all the Church property under lease; though he should be quite ready to adopt such measures as would be likely to give a proximate estimate of the full value of such property. On a former occasion certain Bishops and dignitaries had refused to give any return as to the full value of the Church property belonging to them, and he did not think the Crown ought to be placed in the unbecoming position of receiving a refusal from the Bishops and dignitaries, having no power of enforcing the necessary inquiries. He hoped, therefore, the hon. gentleman would be satisfied with his assurance that he would consider the means by which an inquiry could be made, and that he was entirely of opinion that the property of the Church

should be made more available for the purposes of the Church than it was at present.

Sir R. INGLIS said the concession of the noble Lord might well satisfy a more ambitious mind than that of the hon. member for Cockerham. He admitted the spiritual destitution of some portions of the metropolis, but it was the duty of Parliament to remedy that evil without resorting to other than legitimate sources for the means.

Mr. W. P. WOOD was convinced of the necessity for inquiry, and trusted that no unnecessary delay might be suffered to intervene.

Mr. GOULBURN admitted the difficulties of the subject, but did not think there would be any hesitation on the part of the Bishops to make a return of their revenues. He was far from wishing to confine the efforts of the House to what had been already done, but would readily concur in any measure which would tend to render the property of the Church more available for the instruction of the people in the doctrines of the Church.

After some observations from Mr. FREWEN,

Mr. HORSMAN withdrew his motion, expressing a hope that the subject would be considered during the recess, and that ministers would be prepared on the first night of the session to intimate the nature of a measure upon the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to half-past five o'clock.

MEASURES ABANDONED.—The orders of the day for proceeding with the following bills were read and discharged, with the intimation, as regards some of them, of their renewal in the ensuing session:—On the motion of Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill; on that of Mr. BROUGHTON (for Lord R. Grosvenor), the Bakehouses Bill, Mr. A. STAFFORD complaining of the absence of Sir B. Hall, who had indorsed the bill in common with the noble lord, on that of Mr. FAGAN, the Life Policies of Assurance Bill; on that of Mr. MACKINNON, the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill; and also on the motion of the same hon. member, the Smoke Prevention Bill, its provisions having been embodied in the measure for promoting the public health.

REMEDIES AGAINST THE HUNDRED BILL.—Sir W. CLAY moved the second reading of the Remedies against the Hundred Bill, its object being to afford compensation to parties where property might be destroyed in consequence of outbreaks and riots, in cases not provided for by the existing law. After some discussion the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day week, but with an intimation from Sir G. GREY, who opposed the measure in its present state, that there was no chance of its passing in the present session.

SALE OF BEER.—The Sale of Beer Bill having been read a third time, on the question that it do pass, Mr. HUME moved the omission of coffee and tea shops from the operation of the Bill, which amendment was carried by a majority of 10, the numbers being 44 to 34, and the Bill passed.

After some opposition the Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Corn Markets (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Bankrupts Release Bill, and the Regent's Quadrant Colonnade Bill, were each read a second time and ordered to be committed.

IRELAND.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for a copy of the proclamation issued by the Lord-Lieutenant, offering a reward for the apprehension of persons charged with treasonable practices in Ireland, took occasion to dwell upon the aspect of affairs in that country, and the wretched state of its peasantry; and to point out the ready remedy for the evils of a crowded and pauper population, which our extensive colonies, particularly Australia, presented. He therefore pressed upon the Government the necessity and advantage of encouraging an extensive system of emigration. Referring to the subject of the disturbances in Ireland, he condemned the various precessive Governments of modern times for being too forbearing in repressing the commencement of rebellion, and particularly in neglecting to notice the practice of "agitation," and he trusted that that error would not be committed again.

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed that armed clubs existed throughout Ireland, and that, though it would take some time and trouble to put an end to such a state, yet that he had no doubt the Government would be able effectually to accomplish that object.

The subject then dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at one o'clock P.M., and passed some time in discussing amendments on the Farmers' Estate Society (Ireland) Bill, and afterwards adjourned till five o'clock, when the ordinary business was entered upon.

KAFFIR WAR.—Mr. OSBORNE wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary at War a question with reference to the Kaffir war. He wished to know whether at present there were any arrangements being entered into which would obviate the necessity of his bringing forward his motion relative to promoting the officers who were engaged in that war.—Mr. FOX MAULE said he stated to the hon. gentleman, at the time he gave notice of the motion, that he thought the Commander-in-Chief had the services of the officers engaged in the Kaffir war under his consideration. He had since had a communication with the Duke of Wellington, who assured him that for some time he had been preparing a list of officers to submit to her Majesty, after Government had approved of the same for promotion, on account of their services.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House then went into committee on the Sugar Duties. Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK then rose to propose an amendment. He observed that in the second column of the scale of duties the duty on double refined sugar was 18s., and on single refined sugar, 16s.; that being a reduction of 1s. 6d. on the first class of refined sugar, and 1s. 4d. on the second class. The 16s. scale no longer stood amongst the duties at all, and the 18s. and 16s. were amalgamated into one of 17s. 4d. That, however, was nothing to the purpose, because if the duty of 17s. 4d. was a fair amalgamation of the duties of 16s. and 18s., it was perfectly clear that the duty on clayed sugar should be placed in the same position in which it ought to have been placed, supposing the original duty of 16s. to have stood—as the duties stood, they were absurd. He begged, therefore, to propose, as an amendment, that the following duties be adopted in lieu of those in the schedule—14s. 6d., 13s. 4d., 12s. 3d., and 11s. 6d.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that the rate of duties in the schedule were adopted after mature consideration, and contended that they were those which ought to be adopted by the House.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—For the amendment, 29; against it, 99: majority against it, 70. The amendment was accordingly lost.

The House then went into committee. After some discussion, the several clauses were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be reported.

The House was engaged during the remainder of the evening in a tedious discussion on going into committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. Ultimately the House went into committee, and some clauses having been agreed to, the House resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB, RED LION-SQUARE.—At a recent meeting of the committee of management of this charity, it appeared that there are only 3613 deaf and dumb now under the course of instruction, out of a population in Europe of that afflicted class of 128,500; and out of nearly 14,500 similarly afflicted in England, not one-half received the slightest education whatever.

MEETING OF CHARTISTS AND REPEALERS.—On Wednesday night a meeting of the allied Chartists and Repealers was held in the Milton-street Theatre, for the purpose of considering the present unhappy state of Ireland, and also the impoverished and degraded state of England. Government reporters were in attendance.—A Mr. Thompson, who was voted to the chair, said, if they were only banded together, they would, backed by the middle classes—(Groans)—yes, he would say backed by the middle classes—they would be sure to succeed, as they did in 1832, when they got the Reform Bill; the people refused to pay taxes. If the two hundred thousand special constables who were out on the 10th of April had only demanded reform, all this excitement in England, and bloodshed in Ireland, would have been saved. At the present, the Government was backing the Irish landlords to starve the people, and crush the latter by soldiers and policemen, who only entered on the duty because they could get no other employment and were starving. The following resolutions were passed; viz. 1. "That this meeting is of opinion that the conduct of the present Ministry towards our sister country is unjust and tyrannical, and therefore pledges itself to assist her by every means within its power; and, further, as they hold in abhorrence the shedding of human blood, and hold that Ireland may be easily governed by just and righteous legislation, hereby call on the Ministry to withdraw the military and naval forces from that unhappy country." 2. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present frightful condition of Ireland is solely to be ascribed to bad legislation, and that the system of misgovernment is being daily more and more intruded towards England; and we hereby call upon the men in power to turn aside the tide of civil war which now rages, to change their measures of government towards England as well as Ireland."—And after some speaking from the platform, and a great deal of clamour from the body of the meeting, the assembly dispersed, cheering loudly for the Charter and Repeal.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 29.—The number of births registered in the metropolitan and suburban districts during the above week was 1396, of which 707 were males and 689 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 87. The deaths during the above week were 1201, 650 males and 551 females. This number exceeds the weekly average of the last five summers by 229, and the deaths of the week immediately preceding by 105. The births of the above week, it will be seen, exceed the deaths by 195. The excess over the average is chiefly under the following heads:—Small-pox, 36 (average 18); Scarletina, 119 (average 37); Diarrhoea, 173 (average 66); cholera, 26 (average 7); typhus, 77 (average 40); bronchitis, 33 (average 17). Out of the cases of cholera only one was of the Asiatic kind—that was of a woman 54 years of age, who died after an illness of 58 hours' duration. Mr. Jordan, the Registrar of Belgrave sub-district, in which the case occurred, reports that this was a distinct case of Asiatic cholera occurring in his own practice. He had seen much of the disease both at home and in the East. The patient was said to have suffered a severe attack when the cholera visited this country 16 years ago. She was of delicate health and suffered much from psoriasis inveterata. She was attacked suddenly in bed at four o'clock in the morning, having the day before dined on half-boiled cabbage and some sort of dumpling.

PARLOUR ESSAYS.—No. I.

TYRANNIES IN A FREE COUNTRY.

LET not the reader be startled by the words at the heading of this Chapter. We are not about to enter into a political disquisition; we are not about to declaim in the style of the hustings, the platform, the House of Commons, or in any style or way whatsoever, upon political grievances. We are not about to express any satisfaction or dissatisfaction with Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative. On the contrary, we are about to confess at the outset—and eschew politics after the confession—that all things considered, and comparing ourselves with our neighbours on the continents of Europe and America, we are about as free a people as any that exist upon the earth. We are theoretically free by the law—free to think, free to speak, free to write, almost free to trade; and are, besides, in a tolerably fair way of removing most of the impediments to the more perfect practical freedom in these and other respects that has been imagined for humanity by the earnest and enthusiastic spirits of this and of a former time. But with all this freedom—great or little as it may be—are we free of ourselves? Do we not, in fact, create tyrannies for one another? Do we not forge chains, and fasten them upon our own wrists and ankles, and walk about in the custody of tyrannical task-masters, whom we hug to our bosoms, and love as affectionately as we love ourselves? It is the opinion of the writer of this article that we do; and he will endeavour to point out the most prominent, oppressive, and fondly cherished of these various tyrannies to the consideration of all who would not only be politically but morally free.

First and foremost stands PREJUDICE. This is a tyranny that afflicts individuals as well as communities—a tyranny for which, without being aware of the extreme love and affection they bear it in their own case, most people have a very strong aversion when they see it in others. In its national form, *Prejudice* is not a little detrimental to the progress of humanity. It rules with an iron rod. It impels nations into bitter disputes of words, and into the still more bitter and fearful disputes of the sword and the cannon. "We hate the French," said the free Englishman of the days of Marlborough, "because they are all slaves, and wear wooden shoes"—never thinking that French slavery, if it existed, was a cause for pity and assistance, not for hatred; and that, after all, wooden shoes might be as comfortable to the wearer as leather ones, and that, whether they were or not, it was a matter of no consequence to any one. "We are the cream of the earth," said the Englishman of a later date; "whatever is not English is foreign—whatever is foreign is bad." The French, who were and are ambitious of vicing with us in everything, neither were nor are behind us in prejudice. The result has been the mutual exasperation and damage of both parties. The Frenchman remains in the eye of English prejudice a lean, frog-eating, insincere, vain-glorious boaster, destined by Providence to be the natural enemy of an Englishman, and to be ingloriously beaten whenever the question comes to the test of fisticuffs. The Englishman, on the other hand, remains in the eye of French prejudice a hard, rich, padding-headed, sombre, fat obstruction in the way of France; a boaster who pretends to have won the battle of Waterloo, when in fact it was won by the other side; and one who is destined to be driven from the rank of a first-rate power in Europe to the third-rate position that the size of his country would seem naturally to designate for him. The most remarkable form of this kind of prejudice is to be found among the Chinese and Japanese. Both of these flatter their darling tyranny to such an extent, as to make it perfectly majestic in its absurdity. They have each a comfortable nest on the lower branch of a tree, and they make this nest a world. They despise the branch that bears it—the tree of which it is a part—and they absolutely deny the existence of the soil from which the tree draws its subsistence. Their nest is the great world: the branch, the tree, the soil, the mighty universe, are but inventions made by the arrogance and impertinence of people who are not "celestial." What a fearful tyranny this may be made! Nay, what a fearful tyranny it has shown itself to be! How it rules free nations, western as well as eastern, to this hour! Were it rooted out—were men determined to be morally free, by disembarrassing themselves of it, what a fruitful source of mischief would be removed from the world! We hated the French once, because of their shoes. The consequences of that hatred remain in the jealousy and mistrust felt towards each other by two nations whose cordial amity might change the destinies of humanity. We hated a large proportion of the human race, because their skins were of a different colour from our own; and we see the result, if not among ourselves, among our children and our neighbours. We have conquered this particular power of the tyranny; but we see, from its firm hold upon others whom we esteem, what a stringent tyranny it is, and how little reason any nation has to boast of its political freedom, when it allows so wretched a prejudice to overmaster it, in spite of true policy, of reason, and of religion.

Into the question of Individual Prejudice we need not enter. Its forms are too multifarious, and yet too well known to need specification. The slave to prejudice is the most deluded of slaves. He serves a fiend, and thinks he is a god. He harbours an enemy in his bosom, and thinks he is a friend. He takes a thief among his jewels, and considers him an honest man. He puts the children of his thought into the safe keeping of a murderer. He trusts his bread and his meal, his oil and his wine, to one whose monomania is to poison for the sake of poisoning. If a man had a prejudice against the sun, and imagined that his beams spread abroad coldness, darkness, disease, and death, instead of warmth, light, health, and life, what a miserable slave everybody would confess him to be! Let the reader ask himself if he foster no prejudice as outrageous; and if he do, let him make himself free—an effort will do it—and acknowledge that he has lived in the cold shadow when he might have lived in the warm sunshine, and been a voluntary slave when he might have been a free man.

The next great tyranny is that of HABIT. What a super-obstinate tyranny is this! If we but once give it a footing upon our land it takes entire possession of the estate. If we once put it on like a glove it enters through the pores of the hand, and affects the whole system. If we once breathe it, it will make our lungs its own. Sometimes harmless, sometimes hurtful, it is always wrong-headed. If it listen to reason, it very doggedly refuses to obey. A curious instance of the unrelenting nature of the hold it takes, was very recently offered at Manchester. It is the habit or the custom in that town to dine at one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The habit interferes with business, and most people complain of it. Nothing would seem more easy than that those who complain should break through it, cast the tyrant off, and be free to dine when London or Liverpool dines, or at any other time they please. It seems easy, but it is not. The tyranny has taken root, and is as firm as if *Law* compelled the dining in the middle of the day under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. Private meetings have been held—public meetings have been summoned to shake off the monster habit; but, as yet, all attempts have been in vain, and Manchester dines against its will at the hour the tyrant specifies.

The tyrannies of snuff-taking, tobacco-smoking, opium-eating, alcohol-imbibing, and various others, will immediately suggest themselves to the reader: they are all equally powerful. The victim may know and confess that they waste his substance, destroy his health, impair his mind, and embitter his existence; but what then? He will not put forth his strength and conquer the tyrant as he might do. No; he calls him foul names and hugs him to his bosom, designates him a pernicious tyrant, and yet helps the said tyrant to rivet his chains the faster.

Another tyranny, as powerful though scarcely so malevolent, is FASHION. We befool ourselves at its command and outrage nature; although we know all the while that we are doing wrong. We know that it is at tyrant's command; yet we do not resist. We impair the symmetry of our manhood, we destroy the beauty of our womanhood, we distort and injure our feet, and our ribs, because this tyrant wills it; and though the warning voices of those who see and abominate the tyranny are daily shouted in our ears, we give a faint assent to admonitions that are so common as to have become truisms, and continue slaves.

Into the tyranny of SEX we shall not enter. It is a very heartless and cruel tyranny; but as the national law is responsible for it to a greater extent than the individual mind, we shall say no more of it than that we hope law will soon become more civilised in this respect, and acknowledge woman to be something better than man's chattel. As for all the other tyrannies we have mentioned,

Who would be free, himself must strike the blow.

THE MAN WITH THE LANTERN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. W."—The principle is the same as that of the Problem called erroneously "Philidor's Legacy." Very beautiful, unquestionably, but as old as the hills.

"A. Y. C. P."—The error in the "Sphinx" was pointed out twelve months ago, and has been mentioned fifty times since.

"F. S. S."—Should look with more attention, before he ventures to impugn the accuracy of our diagrams.

"Dou Maza."—Your first position, as now amended, is an easy mate in four moves. That with the Queen can also be done in the same number. The others are equally simple and utterly deficient in skill and invention. Depend upon it, the construction of a fine Chess Problem is a much more arduous matter than you think it.

"F. G. T."—It appeared, with some beautiful games of the player named, in the last number of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"G. S."—The game is certainly a curiosity, and deserves recording. Will you favour us with another copy? In the one received White can be mated on the 22d move, and again at the 23d.

"F. N."—1. B to Q 3d. 2. K is moved. 3. R to Q 2d. 4. R to Q 4th. Double check and mate. Black's moves are all forced.

"J. G."—We shall be glad to see the Problems again. The game, unfortunately, is spoiled by the feeble play of Black.

"Andrew," "Phiz," "Subscriber."—Mr. King's Enigma, No. 343, in our last Number, can be solved in four moves.

"D. T. M."—is thanked for his obliging offer, but we are already in possession of the *Rajah of Sarawak's* interesting paper on Chess in Borneo.

"F. R. S." "Miles," and others.—The companion volume to the "Chess-Player's Handbook" will be ready during the autumn.

"Jutz."—The solution of No. 331 is—1. Kt to Q B 6th; 2. K to B 2d; 3. Q to K B 3d—mate. Black has no choice of moves. In the other position mentioned, White wins easily, as he has the opposition; but what you mean by moving his King "to an adjoining sq" to Black's King we cannot divine. That would be violating one of the first principles of the game.

Solutions by "S. T. V." "Sopraccita," "A. Y. C. P." "Aram," "F. G. R.," "C. A. M. K.," "W. L.," "J. M. D.," "Spero," "G. A. H.," "Sneom Esor," are correct.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
12. P to Q Kt 4th London to play.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 236.

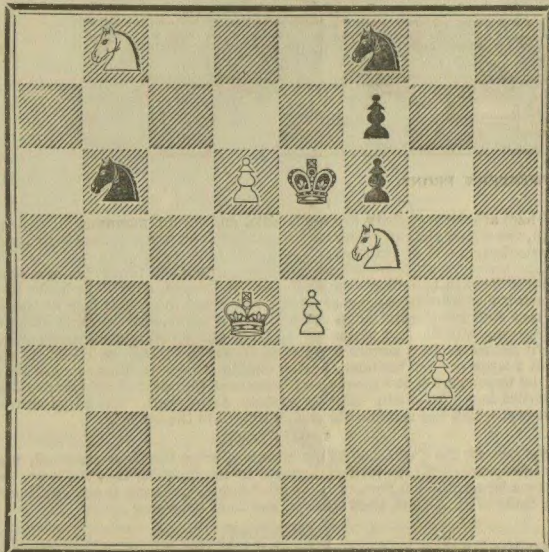
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th	Q takes K (best)	3. Kt checks	Kt takes Kt
2. B to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d, or anything*	4. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
		5. B to Q B 6th—Mate.	

* If Black take the Bishop, mate follows with the Kt directly.

PROBLEM No. 237.

By Mr. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Two highly interesting games just concluded by correspondence between the Chess Club of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, and the Northumberland Club.

No. 1.—NEWCASTLE GAME.

WHITE (North.)	BLACK (Edin.)	WHITE (North.)	BLACK (Edin.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to Q R 3d	R to Q B sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	R takes R	R takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. Q takes R	P to K R 4th
4. K B to B 4th	K B to B 4th	29. P to Q R 4th	Q to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	30. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 5th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	31. K to K B 2d	Q to K R 8th
7. K B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	32. Q to K B 3d (c)	Q to K B 8th
8. K B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	33. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Q B P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3d	34. Q to her 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
10. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. Q to her 7th (ch)	K to R 3d
11. Q B to K 3d	P to Q B 4th	36. Q to her 3d (ch)	K to Kt 2d
12. Q to Q B 2d (a)	B takes Kt	37. Q to B 3d	K to R 3d
13. P takes Q B P	Kt takes Q B P (b)	38. Q to Q Kt 3d	K to R 3d
14. B takes Kt	Q to Kt 4th	39. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
15. P to K Kt 3d	Castles on Q side	40. Q takes K B P	
16. B takes B	R P takes B	(check)	K to R 3d
17. Kt to Q 2d	B to K Kt 5th	41. Q takes R P	K to R 4th
18. P to B 4th	Q to K 2d	42. P to K 6th (dis.)	
19. Q R to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th	(check)	K takes R P
20. Kt to K B 3d	B takes Kt	43. Q to K 2d	Q to K R 2d
21. R takes B	K to Kt 2d	44. P to K 7th	Q takes R P (ch)
22. K R to Q Kt 3d	Q to K 3d	45. K to his sq (d)	Q takes Kt P (ch)
23. Q takes Q B P	R to B sq	46. K to Q 2d	Q takes B P (ch)
24. Q to K 3d	R takes R (ch)	47. K to Q B 2d	Resigns.
25. Q takes R	R to Q R sq		

Notes by the Northumberland Club.
(a) This is a good move, and seems to give the Newcastle players decidedly the better position.
(b) The best move, we believe.
(c) This is well played, and virtually wins the game. If Black now take R P (check), White interposes, and, after exchanging, will win by force. The position is a very interesting one, and quite a study in Pawn play.
(d) The speediest and neatest method of bringing matters to a close.

No. 2.—EDINBURGH GAME.

WHITE (Edin.)	BLACK (North.)	WHITE (Edin.)	BLACK (North.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d (e)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Q takes P	Q takes Q
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Kt takes Q	F to Q Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 5th (ch)	24. B to Q 5th	R to Q R 2d
5. P to B 3d	P takes P	25. P to Q R 4th	P takes P
6. Castles	P to Q B 7th	26. R takes P	Q R to Q B 2d (f)
7. Q takes P	P to Q 3d	27. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 2d (g)
8. P to Q R 3d	K B to Q B 4th	28. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B
9. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to Q Kt 3d	29. P takes Kt	K R to Q sq
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K B 3d (a)	30. P takes P	P takes P
11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th	31. Q R to R 5th	B to Q Kt 2d
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 2d	32. K to Kt sq (h)	K to K 3d
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	33. Kt to Q B 6th	B takes Kt
14. K to R sq (b)	P to K Kt 4th (c)	34. R takes R P	R takes P
15. Q to K Kt 3d	B to Q 5th (d)	35. K R to Q B sq	K to B 4th
16. B takes B	P takes B	36. Q R takes B	R takes R
17. Q takes Q B P	K Kt to his 3d	37. R takes R	R to Q 8th (ch)
18. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	38. K to B 2d	R to Q 7th (ch)
19. Q to her B 5th (ch)	Kt to K 2d	39. K to Kt sq (i)	R to Q 8th (ch)
20. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q R 3d		Drawn.

Notes by the Northumberland Club.
(a) Q to K 2d would, we believe, be better play; but, in any case, this opening gives the first players a strong attack.
(b) An excellent move, and extremely difficult to parry.
(c) At all hazards, the threatened advance of P to K B 4th must be prevented.
(d) If instead they had moved Kt to K Kt 3d, White would have played Kt to K B 3d with great effect.
(e) Black cannot save both the attacked Pawns and prefers to leave the advanced one, which could with difficulty have been long defended afterwards.
(f) A very important move, and one which most materially improves the aspect of Black's game, enabling them at once to assume the offensive.
(g) White have now no safe retreat for the Bishop, and by leaving him to be taken we believe they cannot maintain the acquired Pawn.
(h) Very well played; Black cannot yet take the Pawn to advantage.
(i) If they play K to Rook's 3d, they are obviously mated in two moves; and as they cannot otherwise evade the perpetual check, except by losing the Rook's Pawn, the game was fairly enough abandoned as drawn.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

CHOPIN'S PLAYING.

THE pale wizard's fingers,
With magical skill,
Make a music that lingers
In memory still.

There wild bells are tinkling,
And shooting-stars twinkling;
Great meteors are rushing,
Soft streamlets are gushing,
Through meadows of flowers,
And deep shady bowers,
Full of music the maddest,
The sweetest, the saddest,
Men's ears all entrancing
With light echoes glancing,
Now nightingales breathing;
Now fierce oceans seething;
The wild cadence dying,
To heaven in flying,
Bears the soul of the hearer

To Paradise nearer,
And seems a thanksgiving
From all that are living.
With ecstasy thrilling,
The heart-tones distilling,
Through space resound lowly,
Pathetic and holy.
Like a chant of the fairies
The harmony varies,
With long-drawn whisperings,
Out of life's hidden springs,
Till the wizard awakes,
With every nerve shaking,
Pours a last peal of thunder
That leaves us in wonder.

So his magical fingers,
With exquisite skill,
Make a music that lingers
In memory still.

Fraser's Magazine.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The simplicity of his nature was shown in too many things not to be credited in this. It is related of him that when he presented himself for ordination, at the time when he thought of the Church, he was rejected because he appeared before the bishop in a pair of scarlet breeches. All this is reconcilable with that want of foresight which led him to contemplate setting up to teach English in Holland, without knowing a word of Dutch; and that story which is told of him by Dr. Farr, to whom he communicated a scheme he had in view of going to decipher the inscriptions on the Written Mountains, though he did not understand a syllable of Arabic. It was this guilelessness, and thoughtlessness, and innocence of character, which no deceits or injuries could deform into selfishness, or strain into practical sagacity in his dealings with the world—this extraordinary union of wisdom as an observer of mankind, and incapacity to turn his wisdom to advantage on his own account—that made the beauty of his life, and kept it pure. And it is remarkable that, with feelings so impressionable and impulsive, this easy-natured and most tender of human beings appears never to have fallen in love. A passing emotion of that sort flitted over him in Dublin, but left no permanent trace. But the truth was that his nature was too diffusive, his affections too comprehensive, to be narrowed to a passion that finally reverts to, and concentrates in self. And his life was unfavourable to its indulgence, and opened few opportunities for its awakening in a heart so shy, and weak in its self-reliance.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

GREEK MEETING GREEK.

The proprietors of gambling-houses in London, in Paris, all over the world, are Greeks by universal acclamation. One evening a wine-merchant, of high reputation in the City, entered the Athenaeum in St. James's-street (not the establishment otherwise known as the Assineum in Pall-Mall), and called for a hundred pounds' worth of counters. He received and lost them. He then demanded another hundred pounds' worth; and when they had gone the same way as their predecessors, a third hundred was given to him. He lost this supply, and peremptorily insisted upon more. This was refused; whereupon he asserted that he had given a cheque for four hundred pounds, and that, consequently, there was still a hundred coming to him. The cheque was then shewn to him; he took it in his hand, observed that it was only for three hundred, tore it in pieces, walked out of the house, and so closed that transaction. Who was the Greek in this deal?—*Natural History of the Hawk Tribe*. By J. W. Carleton.

LORD BYRON AND "MY GRANDMOTHER'S REVIEW."

At the close of the first canto of "Don Juan," its noble author, by way of propitiating the reader for the morality of his poem, says:—
The public approbation I expect,
And beg they'll take my word about the
moral,
Which I with their amusement will connect,
As children cutting teeth receive a coral;
Meantime, they'll doubtless please to recollect
My epical pretensions to the laurel;
For fear some prurish reader should grow
skittish,
I've bribed my Grandmother's Review—the
"British."

Now, the *British* was a certain staid and grave high-church review, the editor of which received the poet's imputation of bribery as a serious accusation; and, accordingly, in his next number after the publication of "Don Juan," there appeared a postscript, in which the receipt of any bribe was stoutly denied, and the idea of such connivance altogether repudiated; the editor adding, that he should continue to exercise his own judgment as to the merits of Lord Byron, as he had hitherto done in every instance! However, the affair was too ludicrous to be at once altogether dropped; and, so long as the prurish publication was in existence, it enjoyed the *soubriquet* of "My Grandmother's Review." By the way, there is another hoax connected with this poem. One day an old gentleman gravely inquired of a printer for a portrait of "Admiral Noah"—to illustrate "Don Juan"!—*London Anecdotes*; No. 2. Popular Authors.

HOW IS THE POSITION OF AUTHORS TO BE IMPROVED.

Authors must respect themselves, must respect their calling, must stand by it through good and ill report, refusing to acknowledge scamps as its true representatives, disdaining to follow the "tricks of the trade," bringing their consciences into their task, and judging their literary acts by the same severe standard of morality as that by which they judge the rest of their lives. Then will society respect them; then will all the world see that literature is not like rope-dancing, is not a craft, not an amusement, but the written thought of earnest men, and as such worthy of all honour.—*British Quarterly Review*.

THE CURSE OF THE SOLDIER.

It would be no such difficult matter to elevate the moral character of the soldier if we could keep him from yielding to the allurements of drink. But there is not much hope of this, so long as we cast him abroad upon the world to seek his pleasure out of barracks. There is nothing to keep him at home. In point of fact, there is no home to keep him. Everything about him is public, exposed, uncomfortable. He may lounge about on his cot, half-asleep and half-awake; or he may stroll about the barrack-square; or smoke a cheap cigar in its vicinity. But domestic enjoyment is utterly denied to him. Be he married or single, it is all the same; he has no home in barracks. Hundreds are crowded together with as little regard to decency as to comfort; there is nothing in the world to induce the soldier to spend his time off parade in quiet, rational pursuits; he is not supposed to have the ordinary wants of humanity; and yet, with everything against him, with everything to demoralise, with everything to drive him to the bottle, he is expected to be infinitely more steady and sober than men in every other condition of life. The least unsteadiness of gait; the least bewilderment of manner; a flushing of the face, or a thickness of utterance—and the vigilance of the non-commissioned officer sets it down at once to the influence of liquor. He is put through his facings; and woe betide him if he boggles at the "left about three quarters." It is right enough that we should endeavour to keep him from drinking, but there are better ways of doing it than by putting him through his facings, and then sending him to the guard. The "hangman's grip" will, after all, never "keep the wretch in order." It may sink him lower and lower in the abyss of destruction; it will never lend him a saving hand. Neither extra guards, nor solitary cells, nor the cruel cat, will ever keep a man from drinking; the more he is punished, the more utterly he is stript of his self-respect, and the less cogent, therefore, all inducements to self-denial. The sense of shame is soon deadened within him, and then his descent is rapid and sure.—*North British Review*.

DYAK SUPERSTITION.

One superstition which obtains widely among the Dyak races is remarkable to the last degree. When, taking his way through a forest or any other lonely place, a Dyak hears the note of a certain black bird uttered from a particular direction, he will immediately stop, and become agitated by the most violent emotions. Nothing will induce him to proceed any farther on the same course. A Dyak, one morning travelling with an Englishman, heard the bird's voice on his right hand. Without uttering a sound, he instantly stopped, trembled violently, and, catching hold of his companion's arm, endeavoured to lead him from the spot. The European asked the reason of this proceeding, but could obtain no answer until, having been hurried away by the trembling savage, he had placed himself where the note of warning could no longer be heard. It was then that the Dyak explained that it was a terrible thing to hear that bird, but in what the terror consisted he could not tell.—*Love's Edinburgh Magazine*.

EXAMPLE OF THE LATE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the first ardour of popular triumph the French believed themselves to have set an example which all the nations of the civilised world could not fail to follow. Appearances, indeed, for some time justified such expectations. The torch of insurrection kindled in the streets of Paris, lit up a flame in Berlin and Vienna; Poles, scattered, like the Jews of old, throughout all Christendom, fondly dreamt that their independence was, at length, at hand; Lombardy flew to arms and shook off the leaden Teutonic bondage; the supreme head of the Church tottered on his temporal throne; a bevy of petty despotic states were metamorphosed into constitutional governments; Holstein rebelled against Denmark; even Hanover ventured to remonstrate with her gruff chief magistrate; Russia growled and muttered against the widely spreading spirit of democracy; vague threats of terrible vengeance; Venice shook off her chains; Sicily slipped the Neapolitan yoke; Irish disaffection almost ripened into open rebellion; and Chartists frightened the good city of London from its propriety.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

HAVRE.

Havre has a terrible air of business. You feel this at once. The moment you land you are coiled up in ropes, and cables, and trucks, and porters, and cranes, and the bustle of the Custom House. The life of Havre is on its quays and its docks. There is no relief or escape from its din and clatter. If you attempt to get into the streets, it is still the same thing. The Custom House and the port pursue you wherever you move. The docks stretch up into the centre of the whole, to the residences, and even to the country-houses of the merchants, whose affairs are thus brought literally to their very doors. This eternal presence of the machinery of business, thrust into the windows of domestic life, cannot make a trade, but what wonderful facilities it offers to a trade in progress, or already made.—*Wayside Pictures*, in *Bentley's Miscellany*.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—WESTERN FRONT.

(Continued from page 74.)

porch has a front extremely rich, with panels and hanging tracery, and a very curious roof of stone, panelled. Under the windows at the end of the transepts, in the interior, are two monuments of late, but the very finest design, and the best execution; the foliage very interesting, and vying in elegance with the work of our best cathedrals: although not much known, they will doubtless soon become celebrated. Here is also the famous and deservedly-admired font.

From a mistake as to time—half-past five having been fixed as the moment of return—the train was obliged to leave the Nottingham station for its return to Lincoln without having received those noble and distinguished gentlemen and the officials of the Institute, who had been invited to the hospitality of Wollaton. They arrived at the station at six o'clock; as the train was in motion, and another engine being on its way down the line, return was impossible. The party were conveyed to Lincoln, however, by the subsequent trains, so as to appear in the course of the evening at the *soirée* given by the Mayor and Corporation to the Institute, and which was excellently attended. As usual in Lincoln, it became a ball from the commencement of the arrivals; and polka, waltz, and quadrille continued till nearly two hours after midnight—which, after the fatigues of twelve hours' journey in the daytime, proves how much the visitors were delighted. The supper consisted entirely of fruit, as being more cooling and refreshing than more solid viands, and finer fruit could not have been procured.

SATURDAY.

EXCURSION TO KIRKSTEAD, TATTERSALL, AND BOSTON.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning nearly the same party as that which gathered on the previous day left Lincoln, by favour of the Great Northern Railway, in carriages lent by the Midland Company, and were conveyed to the Boston steam-packet, about seven miles from their terminus. On board they found a handsome *déjeuner à la fourchette*, provided by the liberal thoughtfulness of Mr. Chaplin, of Blankney, and feasted right merrily, with a slight interruption of walking to the Abbey at Kirkstead, founded for the Cistercians, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, in 1139, by Hugh Brito, son of Eudo, both Lords of Tattersall. Of this Norman edifice nothing remains but a most interesting and most beautiful tall ruin, such as is represented on this page, which is assumed to be the end of the south transept of the Abbey. Thence a walk to the Church, of the next style, and across the fields, brought the party over a neck of land to a point whither the steamer had preceded them round a considerable bend. A short time served for their transport to Tattersall, and here they visited the fine brick Tower, with four octagon turrets, of perpendicular-work, with walls 13 feet thick, on an oblong plan, built between 1433 and 1443, by Lord Cromwell, Treasurer to King Henry VI.

The Church, also shown in the view in relation to its situation with the Castle, is of late Perpendicular style, cruciform, with a western square tower, and aisles to the nave, which extend to the west side of the tower.

Boston, one of the largest churches and loftiest towers in the kingdom, was next visited. The Church is principally Decorated, the tower Perpendicular—both excellent in their kind—and the chancel is partly of both.

The interior is on a very magnificent scale, the mouldings of the arches and piers remarkably bold and good; but the Church is grieved for its ceiling in plaster, in a work of not very good modern design.

There are three stalls in the south aisle, and several monumental arches—one rich, the others plainer. Some of the parapets and pinnacles are very beautiful, particularly a sort of niche on the east end of the north aisle.

The tower, which is one of the finest compositions of that style, is a complete arrangement of panelling over walls and buttresses, except the belfry story, in which the window is so large as nearly to occupy the whole face of the tower. A very rich and elegant lantern rises from the tower, and is supported by flying buttresses from the four pinnacles, and has also a rich pierced battlement and eight pinnacles; this lantern is panelled throughout, and each side is pierced with a large two-light window, having double transoms. This composition gives to the upper part of the steeple a richness and lightness of appearance scarcely equalled in the kingdom.—(See the *opposite Engraving*.) The party returned to Lincoln, which was reached about nine o'clock in the evening.

SUNDAY.

Service at the Cathedral in the morning, when the Dean preached, was attended by nearly all the visitors brought by the meeting into the town, as well as by a larger number than usual of inhabitants, amongst them Dr. Buckland, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Monson, and Lord Brownlow.

MONDAY.

On Monday there was a meeting of the historical and other sections, at the Assembly-Rooms, when several short papers were read. By Edward Hawkins, Esq., of the British Museum, on the Mint of Lincoln; by J. Talbot, Esq., on the Chapel of Chesterblade, in Somersetshire; by the Dean of Hereford, on some Crosses found near that city; by Lord Monson, on Baronial Feuds in Lincolnshire; by J. G. Nichols, Esq., on the Earls of Lincoln; by E. J. Willson, Esq., on the death of Queen Eleanor and the erection of the Eleanor Crosses, and on the St. Mary's Conduit, in Lincoln. After some other conversation, the Earl Brownlow took the chair, and the general meeting was held, at which the report was read, and the state of the funds of the Society announced to be prosperous. The place of meeting for next year was fixed to be at Salisbury, after rival claims had been put in for that honour from Oxford, Hereford, Durham, and Chichester. Several votes of thanks were then carried and responded to, and the meeting broke up. It has been generally acknowledged that the Lincoln meeting has been better attended, that the objects of interest have been more numerous, and the contributions to the Museum much greater than on any of the four previous occasions.

A kind of supplementary excursion, in which thirty or forty joined, took place on Tuesday, to Temple Bruer, a preceptory of the Knights Templars, about ten miles south of Lincoln. The only part remaining is a tower of the thirteenth century, which has evidently been used as a chapel; but the foundations of the round church may be traced; and the owner of the property, Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, had very kindly allowed excavations to be made for the purpose of showing more distinctly the direction of the walls. Some of the party afterwards visited several of the more interesting churches along the cliff, between Grantham and Lincoln, while others took Croylans, Peterborough, and Stamford on their way home.

Our acknowledgments for the three accompanying Views of Lincoln Cathedral are due to the proprietors of the *Church of England Magazine*, in which work our finest ecclesiastical edifices are illustrated with great spirit and beauty. The first of these Views shows the western front, of peculiar grandeur, and by com-

petent judges preferred to every other in England. In the second illustration is shown the western transept, with its exquisite rose window; and in the companion Engraving we have Bishop Longland's monument—a work of elaborate art, just by the south-eastern porch.

At the foot of the central page we have illustrated one of the rarest and most remarkable of the contents of the museum—a Calendar Stick, with inscriptions in Runic characters. In Icelandic, "Runakefl" signifies a stick with an incised inscription; but the specific appellation for this walking-stick converted into a calendar is "Rimstok," or "Primstaf," the first term being literally calendar stick, the other expressing the same notion in the term "new moon staff." The inscription is in three lines: the first being filled up by the days of the week; the next, by the cycle of the golden number; and the third, by hieroglyphics or symbols of the social and religious events of the month, so as to put the labourer in daily remembrance of his duties. The side represented exhibits, near the handle, the month of July, and the column is finished by December; a corresponding column containing the earlier six months of the year—the inscription extending from A to B. The sticks are generally found either three or four-sided, but the present example is round, and about three feet eight inches long; the mounting is modern. This very interesting relic was exhibited to the Institute by Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM TORRENS M'CULLAGH, ESQ., M.P.

A REVIEW of the great deal that has been spoken, and the very little that has been done, during the present session, and the important measures that now, at the close of it, are of necessity to be hurried over or thrown aside, may well give rise to the idea that Parliament is fast becoming so crowded with talkers, that it will shortly be impossible, in the course of a session, even without holidays, to get through any business. Speeches there must be, but it would be an incalculable benefit if by any means members could be got to speak only upon subjects which are important and which they understand, and only at such length as is needful to explain their views. Mr. M'Cullagh is one of the few who has adopted this course; he has the rare merit of being a practised and accomplished speaker, who knows when not to speak, and who, when he does speak, says no more than the case requires. He has been a member of the House since March last, when he was seated on petition for Dundalk; and although distinguished as a public speaker, amongst other questions upon that of Free-trade, he has only spoken thrice, and on each occasion briefly to the purpose.



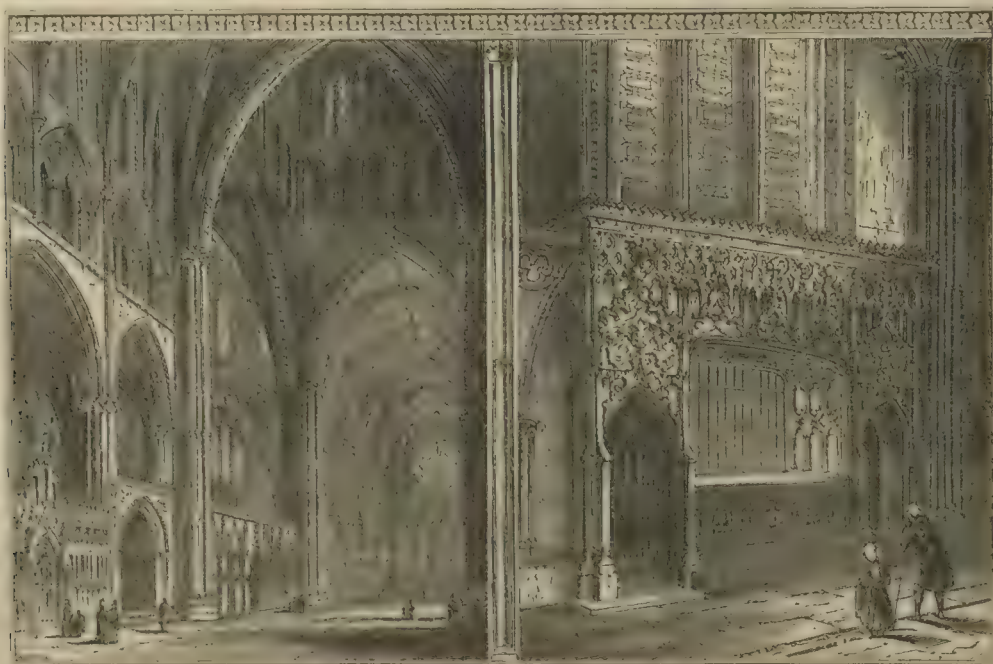
MR. M'CULLAGH, M.P. FOR DUNDALK.

The first speech, when our press of foreign matter made it impossible for us to find room for the Sketch, was on Friday the 30th ult., on the Sugar question. He showed that distress amongst the planters was no new thing; that they had complained just as loudly when they had the slave-trade, slavery, apprenticeship, and the complete monopoly of the British market; that the competitors who were now pressing most closely on the West Indies were not the slaves of Cuba and Brazil, but the free labourers of India and Ceylon; that the export of sugar machinery within the last two years had increased to the East, where sugar was the produce of free labour, and had diminished to the slave-producing countries; that Burke, Fox, Wilberforce, Clarkson, and all the great leaders and advocates of the abolition of the slave-trade, had dwelt upon the greater spirit, skill, effectiveness, and, therefore, cheapness, of free labour; and the published observations of the late Joseph J. Gurney during his tour in the West Indies confirmed their views. Speaking of the rights of the consumers, he said—"It was easy for those who lived in affluence to look out through the plate-glass of their own luxurious condition upon the wintry day of laborious life, and marvel why the struggling multitude appeared so ill at ease. But it was the imperative duty of the Legislature to endeavour to keep steadily in view the wants and hardships of the many. It was the boast of commerce, that it rendered what things that once were luxuries so cheap as to lead men to regard them as necessities: but it was the reproach of unjust or excessive taxation, that it turned what had become necessities into luxuries again."

This is the very point that it most behoves the people of this country to keep a strict watch upon. After laborious years of agitation and difficulty, they have won freedom for trade, but the progressive increase of taxation is tending to make dear again what free industry has cheapened.

On Thursday week Mr. M'Cullagh moved an amendment on the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill. The Bill limits the right of petitioning for a sale to the owner of the estate, to the first incumbrancer, and the mortgagee in possession of the title-deeds. These several parties, Mr. M'Cullagh pointed out, are not at all likely to seek the sale of the estate. The owner does not want to sell, because he clings to the honour of being still an owner of the family name and the family lands. They prop him up in a position that he has no wish to come down from. The first incumbrancer does not want to sell, because he, for the most part, holds a charge under a family settlement, or an old judgment on a bond; and has, in either case, about the best possible investment, and one which at any time he can transfer or sell. The mortgages with the deeds were mostly parties who had taken such care that their investments were safe, and with such sufficient margin of rent for interest, that to wait for them to sell would be to wait for ever. The parties really interested in having the estate sold were those not then included in the Bill, though they were included on its first introduction last year—the lesser incumbrancers, who, year after year, as they saw the estate decay, had it forced upon them that the chances were becoming less and less either of interest or repayment. Mr. M'Cullagh proposed, therefore, that these minor incumbrancers should also have the right of requiring a sale given them, which would make the Bill effective, and really would bring land in Ireland into the market. The amendment was negatived by a large majority, but there can be no doubt that without it the Bill will be practically a dead letter. The encumbered estates will remain as they are: there will be no sales; and the land will be left to keep a ruined landlord and half-starved tenantry, instead of passing into the hands of a solvent owner, who could spur the tenantry to improvement instead of grinding them down to beggary. By next year the uselessness of the present Bill will, probably, have been learned, and Mr. M'Cullagh may carry then what has so absurdly been rejected now. At all events, this amendment, and the consciousness of the speech with which it was introduced, give us hope that the honourable member will bring forward in the ensuing session what has so long been vainly looked for, some practical measures for the real benefit of Ireland. Mr. M'Cullagh again spoke upon the above bill on Tuesday night.

Mr. M'Cullagh was born in October, 1813, took his degree in Dublin University in 1833, and was called to the bar in January, 1836. Two years afterwards he founded the still flourishing Dublin Mechanics' Institute. He is known as the author of a work on the Use and Study of History, published in Dublin in 1841, and of the "Industrial History of Free Nations," a work of laborious research, tracing especially the growth of the commercial spirit amongst the Greeks and Dutch, published in London in 1846. At the general election of 1847 he stood as a candidate for Dundalk, and was defeated by a majority of three; but, on petition, was seated by a scrutiny of the votes.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

WESTERN
TRANSEPTBISHOP LONGLAND'S
MONUMENT

Lord George Bentinck had the first turf establishment in the world upon the spot—and because of it. Heaton Park, Eglinton Park, Gorbambury, are among the pleasant places—that were. Have they found fitting successors in the monster handicap days, which “express” their thousands for an hour to a betting-ring a hundred miles a-field, and then “express” them back again? Our matter is scarce germane to philosophy, and yet a useful moral may be read by those that

Catch the manners living as they rise.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very heavy settling on the Goodwood Meeting took up the greater part of the day; it went off smoothly, although some of the Surplice and Honeycomb party are said to be hit to a large amount. Late in the afternoon a little business was transacted on coming events, at the following prices:—

BRIGHTON STAKES.		
to 2 agst Lady Willdair (t)	4 to 1 agst The Cur (t)	4 to 1 agst Footstool.
7 to 1 agst Millwood.		
EBOR HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Ellerdale	8 to 1 agst Sir Martin	8 to 1 agst Remembrance
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Springy Jack	9 to 2 agst Justice to Ireland	6 to 1 agst Surplice
7 to 2 — Flatcatcher		20 to 1 — Assault
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst The Flying Dutchman	15 to 1 agst Tadmor	20 to 1 agst Osterley
	18 to 1 — Honeycomb	1000 to 20 — Tiresome

JUBA AT VAUXHALL.

THE only national dance that we really believe in, as a fact, is that of the Niggers. We mistrust the “Cachucha”—that is to say, whenever we have seen it performed by a real Spanish danseuse, we have always pronounced it far inferior to Duvernay's in the “Diable Boiteux.” We should never expect to see the “Redowa” danced in its own country as Cerito and St. Leon represent it at Her Majesty's Theatre; and we have some doubt as to whether Carlotta Grisi's delicious “Truandaise” was ever known in the Cour des Miracles of old Paris. Hornpipes are entirely confined to nautical dramas and pantomimes, or the square bit of board or patch of carpet of the street dancer; and anything so physically painful, not to say almost impossible, as those peculiar *pas* of the Chinese that we chance to have witnessed in Europe convince us that at all events the execution must be exceedingly limited.



“JUBA,” AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

But the Nigger Dance is a reality. The “Virginny Breakdown,” or the “Alabama Kick-up,” the “Tennessee Double-shuffle,” or the “Louisiana Toe-and-heel,” we know to exist. If they did not, how could Juba enter into their wonderful complications so naturally? How could he tie his legs into such knots, and fling them about so recklessly, or make his feet twinkle until you lose sight of them altogether in his energy. The great Boz immortalised him; and he deserved the glory thus conferred. If our readers doubt this, let them go the very next Monday or other evening that arrives, and see him at Vauxhall Gardens.

But Juba is a musician, as well as a dancer. To him the intricate management of the nigger tambourine is confined, and from it he produces marvellous harmonies. We almost question whether, upon a great emergency, he could not play a fugue upon it.

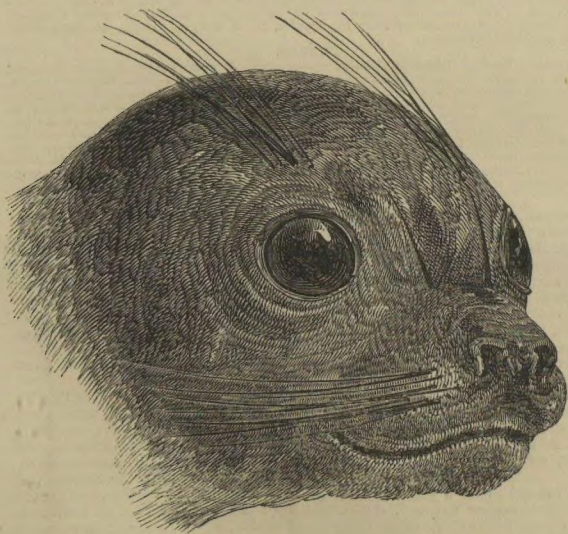
Certainly the present company of Ethiopians, at the Gardens, are the best we have seen. They have with them Pell, the original “Bones” of Mr. Mitchell's theatre; and he is better than ever. No one, in the wildest flights of fashion



THE CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, AT BOSTON.—(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

THE “SEA LIONESS.”

A NUMBER of species of the Seal have been confounded under the name of “Sea Bear;” and there have been several honoured with the name of “Sea Lion.” One of the latter was brought to this country last week, and exhibited at the Cosmorama-rooms, Regent-street. This specimen was captured in latitude 70° south, upon an iceberg near the Crozet Islands, whence it was taken to the Cape of Good Hope, where it was exhibited several months, and thence it was brought to our metropolis. It differed from the common seal, in its broad flat head, and blunt muzzle, in which respects it resembled the “Sea Lion” of Forster (*Leo marinus*, Buffon). The skull is of very peculiar form; but the chief character is presented by the teeth: of these there are only four conical cutting teeth in each jaw; these are far apart, and much resemble the canine teeth. The molar teeth, or grinders, are small, with large simple cylindrical roots; whereas, in the common Seal, the roots are divided.



HEAD OF THE “SEA LIONESS.”

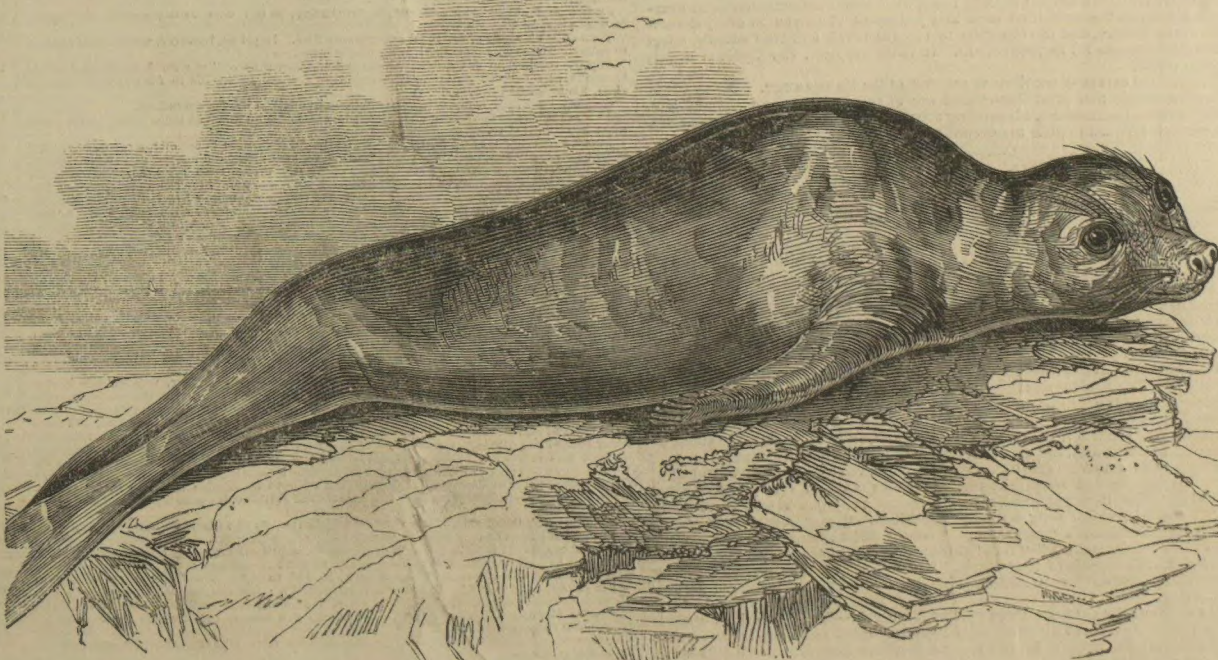
Captain Triscott, of the *Mathesis*, who brought this specimen to England, describes it as good-tempered, and displaying considerable intelligence in the recognition of persons. At the Cosmorama Rooms it was kept in a tank of sea-water, beneath which it occasionally dived; but more frequently it rested its head upon the edge of the tank, with the whole body nearly out of water. The poor creature was, evidently, far from vigorous; and, after being exhibited three or four days, it died, on Monday last. It was fed upon fish, and the blood of animals, which it appeared to be very fond of.

The surface of the body was covered with smooth black hair, of a brownish tint. One of the illustrations shows the general conformation of the animal: its fore-paws resemble human hands, but have longer nails, not claws. In the other Engraving is shown the head, with long whiskers, and large, round, bright eyes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Shoot folly as it flies.
And catch the manners living, as they rise.—POPE.

The autumnal quarter is prodigal of sports in all their infinite variety. During the present month there will be upwards of forty race meetings. Angust is the especial time for regattas of importance. The people's recreation, cricket, now greatly prevails. Grouse shooting, a class sport, it is true, but one of the wildest known to civilisation, will commence this day week. The angler pants for the running waters—in short, it is the occasion for almost every species of out-door amusement conducive to wholesome enjoyment, manly exertion, and boon inter-



THE “SEA LIONESS.”

ever ventured upon such extraordinary shirt-collars as he wears; nobody ever started such a frill, both of which have such marvellous properties of elongation, that, when excited, he can completely bury himself in his finery. One gentle note upon the bones, which he gives after great deliberation and with an evident feeling of the importance of his task, convulses the spectators. The Gardens are nightly crowded.

Madame Marie Macarte, the equestrian, who enjoys a brilliant celebrity throughout the United States, will make her first appearance here on Monday; and "Juba" has been re-engaged.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Puritani" was revived on Saturday night, to introduce Mlle. Jenny Lind in a new part, that of *Elvira*. Of all the compositions of Vincent Bellini, not one, always excepting the "Sonnambula," has enjoyed a greater popularity than the "Puritani." His "Adelson e Salvini," written in 1824, was followed, two years afterwards, by "Bianca e Gerardo," played at the San Carlo, at Naples; and the latter work secured him his engagement at La Scala, in Milan, in 1827, where he produced his "Pirata" for Rubini. The following year he produced his "Straniera," for Madame Marie Lalande and Tamburini; and then, his name having become renowned in Italy, he wrote the "Capuletti e Montecchi" for Venice; and then came his masterpiece, the "Sonnambula," composed expressly for Pasta. Elated with his success, and not desirous to be set down as following in the wake of Rossini, Donizetti, Mercadante, Paccini, Carafa, &c., the young Bellini gave to the world his "Norma," in which Malibran electrified the amateurs in Italy. It is not generally known that Bellini visited London in 1835 (he died on the 23d of September in that year) to witness Malibran's representation of *Amina* in his "Sonnambula"; and, singularly enough, just one year afterwards, on the very same day, Malibran died at Manchester—both being precisely the same age, 28. It was in 1834 that Bellini composed his "Puritani" for the Italian Opera in Paris, for the four greatest artists ever assembled together in one week, namely, Grisi, Tamburini, Rubini, and Lablache.

The next year (1835) "Puritani" was represented in London, by the same distinguished talents, under Laporte's management; and from that period up to the year of grace 1848, this beautiful production has been one of the most attractive operas of the lyric drama. Bellini took especial pains in his orchestration, which, in point of elegance, charm, and variety, surpassed any former specimens of his instrumental skill; but the potent spell exercised over the faculties in this opera is created by the gushing melodies saluting the ear every moment. True, there is little or no attempt to distinguish character by the music allotted to each part—the stern and jealous *Riccardo*, the affectionate and noble *Giorgio*, the impassioned and chivalrous lover *Arturo*, and the tender and excited *Elvira*, warbled forth their varied emotions in one continued stream of melody; and there is no particular characteristic in the ideas to identify one part from the other, but the imagination and heart are so roused and touched, by the uninterrupted flow of enchanting themes, that there is no time to analyse the forms of the composer.

Hearing the "Puritani," and looking at the score afterwards, suggest very different notions to the critical examiner. Hackneyed, as this opera has been, for thirteen years, it was listened to on Saturday night with evidently unmixed feelings of delight. The *Elvira* of Mlle. Lind is a very interesting delineation. It is an artistic conception, carried out with that conscientious care and unflinching zeal characterising all her performances. The polacca, "Son vergen vezozza," was brilliantly sung and encoored; and, in the opening duo with Lablache, the intensity of delight at the lover's approach was gracefully expressed.

The most exquisite bit of vocalisation displayed by Mlle. Lind, to our minds, was in the finale of the first act, where, in an under tone, *Elvira* pours forth her accents of desolation at *Arturo's* supposed flight with a rival. The mad scene, "Qui la voce," in the second act, is very similar in the dramatic situation to that in the *Lucia*, and therefore afforded little scope for variety. The last scene, the fainting and restoration to reason on learning that *Arturo* had only fulfilled his duty in saving the proscribed Queen, was very ably depicted. Mlle. Lind was much applauded for her exertions, and received a fervent ovation at the end of the opera.

To state that Coletti was *Riccardo*, and Lablache *Giorgio*, suffices to enable the connoisseurs to know how effectively these characters were sustained. Lablache, as usual, as the old Puritan, was a perfect study in the making up, and his aid in the concerted pieces was of the greatest importance. The trumpet duo was, of course, demanded a second time. Gardoni was the *Arturo*, but the music was not in his register, and had to be transposed, by which its brilliancy was affected, especially in the "A te, o cara." He sang sweetly at times, but was very deficient in power. The beautiful prayer of the Puritans, with its quatuor, was omitted: this is a pity, as it is one of the gems of the opera.

On Tuesday night, and on Thursday, for the extra night, the "Puritani" was repeated.

The subscription season closes this evening (Saturday), but the theatre will remain open for extra representations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" will be no doubt the culminating point of attraction to the remainder of the season. Nothing else is talked of in the musical circles, and the perfection of the *ensemble* is recognised on all hands.

The emotions evoked during the third act by the conjuration and benediction of the "daggers," and then by the magnificent acting and singing of Viardot and Mario, are quite overwhelming. On Saturday night, a triple encore was demanded for the "Conjuration." The "Rataplan" chorus, the "Pif-paf" martial song of Marini, and the cavatina of Alboni in the second scene, are encored nightly. The work was repeated on Thursday night for the benefit of the gifted Viardot, and will be given again to-night (Saturday) and on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed. Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, and Mario were in splendid voice. The "Chorus of Masques," in the Prologue, was encored, and Alboni's drinking song demanded three times. The trio in the second act was also encored, and was superbly executed by Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini.

At the eleventh hour on Thursday, owing to the sudden indisposition of Signor Mario, there was the advent of Roger in the arduous part of *Raoul*. He had never played the character before, but he had studied it for the French Grand Opera. He sang it in French, of course, as he had only three hours' notice, and no rehearsal. His success was immense. Nothing could be more expressive than his singing of the opening air, "Plus blanche que l'hermine," with the *alto obbligato* of Hill. He electrified the house in the Septuor of the Duel, and was rapturously encoored. The duo with Viardot, in the third act, was wonderfully sung, and was cheered from first to last. Viardot sang the duo in French, and thus the *ensemble* was perfect. The reception of this *artiste* was most cordial, and she had the honour of a recall before the curtain with Roger, amidst a shower of bouquets. The beauty of the organ of the French tenor, his fine style of declamation and power of expression, surpassed every expectation. Marini and Alboni had their usual encores, and the "Conjuration" was given twice in all its might and majesty. The house was crowded to excess.

On Thursday next Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" will be mounted with great splendour. Roger will appear in *Arnold*, Madame Castellan in *Mathilde*; and Marini, Tamburini, Polonini, Mei, Lavia, Tagliafico, &c., are in the cast. It will be worth a pilgrimage to hear the overture and choruses.

There is at present complete stagnation in the theatrical world. The greater part of the houses are closed; and the career of those now open will soon come to a termination.

At the LYCEUM, on Monday, on the occasion of the benefit of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews, that gentleman expressed the gratitude they owed to the public for their patronage during the season, and spoke in cheering terms of the speculation. We are but echoing the opinion of our contemporaries in bearing testimony to the unwearied care and judgment displayed in every department of the theatre, and the attention to elegant detail and true artistic effect which characterises all its productions. In these respects, the Lyceum stands entirely alone.

The Adelphi company continue to perform at the HAYMARKET. Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are at the SURREY; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley at the MAYLEBONE, all proving attractive. But town is rapidly thinning, and we look forward to little to chronicle before the winter season commences.

MUSIC.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—A more gratifying scene than that presented on Monday, in the Great Concert Room at Her Majesty's Theatre, has seldom been witnessed. The most exalted art was exercised in the sacred cause of charity. When the fact was ascertained that Jenny Lind had so nobly undertaken to give a concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption in Brompton, we confess we felt no surprise at the offer—it was but an added instance to many similar actions that have signalled her artistic career. Every seat in the area, the boxes, and the orchestra was filled by rank, fashion, and talent. The programme was admirable. We had the grand aria of Mozart, from the "Flauto Magico," "Non paventa," with its wonderful altitudes and intricate passages; and the ornate cavatina of Bellini, "Casta Diva;" Rossini's duet, from the "Turco," "Per piacere alla Signora," with Lablache, and the famous trio of Meyerbeer from the "Crociato," "Giovinetti Cavalieri;" and last and most marvellous, as exhibiting the extraordinary power, brilliancy, finish, faculty, and musicianship, the trio for soprano and two flutes, from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Mozart's aria, the trio, and the cavatina were re-demanded. The chief novelty was the trio from the "Camp of Silesia." Jenny Lind acted as musical directress, giving the *tempi* and indicating the *nuances* very gracefully and quaintly. Mons. Rémusat and Mr. King were the flautists, and performed admirably. Mlle. Cruvelli sang a romanza of Nicoli. Signor Coletti delivered an aria from Mercadante's "Reggente." "Nuova ferita;" and Belletti gave the scena from "Sonnambula," "Deh! ti ferma." The instrumental portion consisted of Liszt's fantasia of the "Lucia," and a pair of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," played by Mr. Otto Goldsmidt; and a violin concerto of De Bériot, played by Mr. Cooper.

GRAND PERFORMANCE AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the great attraction presented at Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday night, being a benefit for the destitute four orphans of Signor and Madame Giubelli, now no more—the father a basso of eminence, and the mother a first-rate *danseuse*. "Lucia" will be given in Italian by Sims Reeves, Corradi-Setti, and Mme. Castellan. In addition to this, a concert will be performed, in

which Grisi, Mario, Salvi, Mei, Polonini, Lavia, Tamburini, and other artists of the Royal Italian Opera, will sing. Mlle. Lucile Grahn will dance in a ballet. The chorons and band, conducted by Lucas, will be selected from the Covent Garden company. There will be only play-house prices for this fine entertainment.

Mlle. Lind's TOUR IN THE PROVINCES.—Mlle. Lind will commence the tour on the 6th of September, and terminate on the 6th of November. She is engaged for twelve performances per month, either at concerts or on the stage. Mr. Knowles, of Manchester, is the chief speculator. He has engaged Roger, of the Royal Italian Opera, to sing with Mlle. Lind in the "Sonnambula," "Lucia," "Puritani," and "Figlia del Reggimento." F. Lablache will be the basso, and Balfe the conductor.

MADAME VIARDOT.—This *artiste*, after the Norwich Festival, will make her debut at the Académie de Musique (Théâtre de la Nation), in Paris, as *Valentine*, in "The Huguenots." She is engaged with M. Roger to appear in Meyerbeer's opera of the "Prophète," to be produced in January, 1849.

MR. ELLA.—A handsome piece of plate has been presented to Mr. Ella, by the Right Honourable Sir George and Lady Clerk, with a letter of thanks signed by all the members of the Baronet's family, for the pleasure afforded them by the amateur performances at the Right Hon. Baronet's private concerts under the direction of the above professor. Selections from "Guillaume Tell," "Huguenots," "Gazza Ladra," and "Robert le Diable," scored for a chamber band and chorus, were executed by forty ladies and gentlemen, led by the Earl of Falmouth. An organized party is formed for the continuance of these successful reunions of amateurs.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The satisfactory nature of the news from Ireland, on Monday, caused a temporary advance in Consols of about 1/2 per cent, which, on the arrival of the Dublin news, on Tuesday, further improved. Consols, on Monday, at opening, quoted 86 1/2 to 87, and closed at 86 1/2. The opening price, on Tuesday, was 87 1/2 to 88; and, after some slight fluctuations, prices closed the same. But, although on Wednesday the price quoted during the day was 87 1/2 to 88, the market towards the close of business displayed some weakness, and after the customary hours prices receded to 87. This heaviness marked the opening on Thursday, arising from the showery state of the weather creating uneasiness with regard to the harvest, joined to a confirmation of the preceding day's news of the defeat of the Piedmontese, and consequent probability of French intervention. As the day progressed, increased flatness prevailed, prices receding to 86 1/2 for Money and Time. The approaching settlement has had, and will have, some effect on quotations, until after its adjustment. At its commencement, the *Bulls* had it all their own way, until the Irish disturbances; since which the *Bear* party have been enabled, in many instances, to buy in their accounts; and, as Money Stock is far from scarce, may, towards the close of the account, have more stock to deliver than the *Bulls* can take. Apart from these circumstances, the unsettled state of Italian affairs, necessarily reflecting itself in French politics, coupled with the probability of a harvest not exceeding an average, will tend to depress prices, notwithstanding the abundance of unemployed capital. Exchequer Bills have maintained their value during the week; the remainder of the English Funds fluctuating with Consols. At the close of business, prices stood for Bank Stock, 196 1/2; Reduced, 87 1/2 to 88; Consols, 86 1/2; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 87 1/2; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 87; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 30 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 31 pm; Consols for Account, 86 1/2; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 41 pm; £1000, June, 37 pm; £500, June, 34 pm; Small, March, 40 pm.

The Foreign Market has been neglected during the week, transactions having been confined to Mexican, Brazilian, Portuguese, Russian, and Dutch. Mexican, on Tuesday, quoted 18, but is since a shade lower. Prices generally are flat. In Spanish Three per Cent. no transactions have been registered. The following list of the closing quotations may be regarded as almost nominal:—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 69; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 21; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 17 1/2; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11; Ditto, Passive, 12; Ditto, Deferred, 6 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 43 1/2.

Shares continue to be but little dealt in, the market continuing heavy for all classes of securities. But little disposition is evinced to deal until after the declaration of the dividends, which, upon nearly all the important lines, fall due this month. The state of the market will be best shown by the following list of actual bargains:—Aberdeen, 22; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 22; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14 1/2; Eastern Counties, 14 1/2; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent, 5 1/2; Great Northern, 6; Great Western, 8 1/2; Ditto, 3 Shares, 49; Ditto, 4 Shares, 19 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent, 3 1/2; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 3 1/2; Leeds and Bradford, 9 1/2; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 30 1/2; London and North-Western, 126 1/2; Ditto, New, 8 1/2; London and South-Western, 47; Midland, 102 1/2; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 117 1/2; d; Norfolk, New £20, 3 1/2; North British, 22 1/2; Ditto, Halves, 9 1/2; Ditto, Quarters, 4 1/2; Ditto, Thirds, 2 1/2; North Staffordshire, 9 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3 1/2; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent. Preference, 12 1/2; Shropshire Union, 13; South Devon, 19; South Staffordshire, 21; South-Eastern, 24 1/2; Ditto, No. 1, 15; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 5 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32 1/2; Do. Extension, No. 1, 17 1/2; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11 1/2; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 9 1/2; York and North Midland, 67; Ditto, Preference, 12 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 6 1/2; Madrid and Valencia, 4; Namur and Liege, 4 1/2; Northern of France, 5 1/2.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols experienced several fluctuations yesterday, opening at 87, afterwards receding to 86 1/2, and again rallying to 87 to 1/2. Conflicting beliefs with regard to French intervention in the affairs of Italy caused these changes in value. The Share Market and Foreign Market were both dull, without any variations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to-day was very moderate, and the show of samples by no means large, yet the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce—as the weather is tolerably fine to-day—was in a very inactive state, at Monday's quotations, and at which a total clearance was with difficulty effected. Foreign wheat, the imports of which have been very moderate—was very slow in sale, yet the holders refused to accept lower prices. In bonded wheat no sale to nothing was doing. In barley very few transactions took place, at late figures. There was a fair retail demand for malt ready for delivery, at very full prices. Oats, beans, and peas were in steady request, and late rates were well supported in every instance. Indian corn and flour were slow in sale.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 5600; barley, 320; oats, 2410. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 920; barley, 80; oats, 3650. Flour, 3510 sacks; malt, 4530 quarters. English wheat, 5600; barley, 320; oats, 2410. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 920; barley, 80; oats, 3650. Flour, 3510 sacks; malt, 4530 quarters. English wheat, 5600; barley, 320; oats, 2410. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 920; barley, 80; oats, 3650. Flour, 3510 sacks; malt, 4530 quarters.

The Seed Market.—Scarcely any business has been doing in this market since our last report, and prices must be considered almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 10s 1/2; white do., 6s to 6s 1/2; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 1d per bushel. English rapeseed, 43s to 46s per last of ten quarters; linseed cake, English, 41s 10s to 42s 10s; ditto, foreign, 42s to 45s; rapeseed cake, 45s to 48s per cwt.; tallow, 73s to 78s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 28s per 100lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 7 1/2d to 8d; of household ditto, 5 1/2d to 7d per 4lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 29s 5d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 36s 2d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 35s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 36s 0d; beans, 36s 5d; peas, 37s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Grain.—The prices of all kinds of grain are very firm. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. The supply on offer is by no means large.

Sugar.—Rather an extensive business is doing in raw as well as refined goods, and prices have advanced fully 6d per cwt. Brown lumps are selling at 53s to 55s 6d; and standard ditto, 54s to 55s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Very little is doing in this article, at barely last week's quotations.

Tea.—The market purchase with extreme caution; and, to effect large sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

Provisions.—The market for the best Dutch butter is firm, at 1s per cwt. more money. All other kinds freely support late rates. Fine marks, 84s to 98s; and inferior and surplus, 60s to 80s per cwt. Irish butter is in good demand, at full prices, with large supplies on offer. Carriek and Clonmel, 82s to 88s; Carlow and Kild, 80s to 86s; Limerick and Waterford, 78s to 82s per cwt. For forward delivery is to 2s per cwt. more money than the spot price. English butter moves off slowly, yet the quotations are well maintained. Fine Dorset, 92s to 96s; middling ditto, 88s to 90s; and fine Devon, 88s to 92s per cwt. Fresh, 10s to 12s 6d per dozen lbs. The best parcels of bacon are firm, at full prices. Other kinds command very little attention. Prime Waterford, landed, 78s to 82s; other kinds, 70s to 76s; and heavy, 62s to 72s per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is a dull sale, at a decline of 1d per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, at last week's quotations. In corn spirits we have no change to notice.

Hops (Friday).—Not the slightest improvement can be noticed in the demand for, or prices of, any kind of hops. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called from £205,000 to £210,000.—Sussex pockels, 42s to 48s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 42s to 48s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 42s to 48s.

Meats (Friday).—East Alder's Main, 12s 3d; Hollywell Main, 14s 6d; New Tanfield, 13s; Eden Main, 16s; Wall's End Hill, 17s; Morrison, 15s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—A full average supply of beasts, as to number, was on sale in this morning's market; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. On the whole, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's quotations; those for the best Scotch being 4s to 4s 6d; for the best English, 3s 6d to 4s; for the best French, 3s 6d to 4s; for the best Portuguese, 3s 6d to 4s; for the best Holland and Germany, together with 1500 sheep and lambs, and 400 calves from the latter countries. Although the numbers of sheep were good, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at extreme rates of value. Prime Down lambs moved off briskly, at an advance in the currencies of 2d per 8lb; otherwise, the lamb trade was firm, at 6s per 8lb. Calves met a very inquiring, but we have no decline to notice in the quotations. In pigs scarcely any business was transacted. Mild corks were heavy, at from 2 1/2s to 2 1/2s each.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scotch, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; suckling calves, 16s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 999; cows, 142; sheep and lambs, 11,570; calves, 719; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 278; sheep and lambs, 1580; calves, 406. Scotch: Beasts, 200; sheep, 660.

Engage and Leadhall (Friday).—Our markets were tolerably steady to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 4d.

ROST. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 1. 9th Light Dragoons: Lieut G P Atkinson to be Captain, vice Richards. 11th: Lieut W Foster to be Captain, vice Johnson; Cornet I Garland to be Lieutenant, vice Foster; E Coote to be Cornet, vice Garland. 14th: Captain W Longfield to be Captain, vice Shaw. 17th: Lieut W F Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; Ensign T Taylor to be Cornet, vice Ensign.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: Assist-Surg J J M Wardrop [to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Balfour].

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut and Captain C F Seymour to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Komilly; Ensign and Lieut E J Otway to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Seymour; Ensign W G Bulver to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Otway. 2nd Foot: Major J Burns to be Major, vice Sillit; Lieut H Munro to be Captain, vice Hamilton. 12th: Capt W J Hutchins to be Captain, vice Longfield. 14th: J Barlow to be Ensign, vice Le Mesurier. 29th: Ensign E H C Perry to be Lieutenant, vice Singleton; Ensign E H Pasko to be Ensign, vice Perry. 30th: Ensign G Le Fevre Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Broome; J Anderson to be Ensign, vice Dickson. 45th: Capt W A Le Mesurier to be Captain, vice Smith; Capt T Wright to be Captain, vice Le Mesurier. Lieut S B Gordon to be Captain, vice Wright; Ensign A Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; Serg-Major A Walker to be Ensign, vice Browne; W H Rowland to be Ensign, vice Smyth. 52nd: C L Peel to be Ensign, vice Bulver. 57th: Lieut-Col T L Goldie to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Ross. 63rd: Capt G G Shaw to be Capt, vice Hutchins. 66th: Lieut A P Cooper to be Capt, vice Taylor; Ensign W Y Peel to be Lieut, vice Cowper; Ensign F Le Mesurier to be Ensign, vice Peel. 69th: Capt G G Shaw to be Capt, vice G A Robertson; J W C Fagge to be Ensign, vice Pasko. 74th: C R Ross to be Captain, vice G B Corbridge; Lieut the Hon F W H Fane to be Captain, vice Ross; Ensign H Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Fane; L Ingle to be Ensign, vice Carey. 77th: Cadet W H C G Peckell to be Ensign, vice Becher. 78th: Major H W Stisted to be Major, vice Burns. 83rd: Ensign J S Molony to be Lieutenant, vice Lane; Sergeant-Major W Hill to be Ensign, vice Blackburn; Cadet G H Cochrane to be Ensign, vice Molony. 89th: Lieut A Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson. 91st: Ensign W Blackburn to be Quarter-master, vice Forbes; Sergeant-Major J Holman to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Jennings. 98th: Lieut W R Bustin to be Lieutenant, vice Meads; Ensign D A Baby to be Lieutenant, vice Bustin; F Moller to be Ensign, vice Baby. 99th: F S Gaylor to be Ensign, vice Wright.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut J Brown to be First Lieutenant, vice Hill; Y Baker to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brown.

Capt. Mounted Riflemen: Ensign H J Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice Gahan; R L Tursby to be Ensign, vice Palmer.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt D St Vincent Hamilton to be Captain, vice Munro. UNATTACHED.—Lieut J Clyde to be Captain.

BREVET.—Capt W A Le Mesurier to be Major in the Army; Major W A Le Mesurier to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt T Wright to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon T G Balfour, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, and to be Surgeon of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, vice S G Lawrence.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Chislehurst Troop: H Bowden to be Cornet, vice Morland. Oxenhoath Troop: Lieut J W Stratford to be Captain, vice Sir W R P Geary, Bart; Capt G G Shaw to be Captain, vice Geary; E Bonfield to be Cornet, vice Geary. Cobham Troop: John Stuart Earl of Darlington to be Captain, W Gladstone to be Lieutenant; H Brenchley to be Lieutenant; W W Hayward to be Cornet. Tunbridge Wells Troop: The Hon C S Hardinge to be Captain; C J Fisher to be Lieutenant; R Springett to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTS.

C HUMPHREY, Jun, late of Cambridge, banker, and of Manor-street, Camberwell, merchant. S PRICE, John's-wood-lane, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, City, underwriter. F W WINTHROP, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, City, underwriter. F WEBSTER, Cook's-mill-green, Essex, innkeeper. H CARPENTER, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, oil-merchant. J WILSON, late of Leadenhall-street, City, but now of Woolwich, cheesemonger. J R COUSINS, Ramsgate, chemist. E APPELBYARD, Farringdon-street, City, bookseller. T SPILLING, Bristol, grocer (and not T SPRING, as advertised last Friday). T WALLIDON, Old-hill, Staffordshire, grocer. W DAYE, Exeter, plasterer. F H BENDALL, Torquay, Devonshire, builder. G W WAKEMAN, Nantwich, Cheshire, upholsterer. J HOWARD, Liverpool, grocer. C DUTTON, Tarvin, Cheshire, Joiner. J JACKSON, senior, Stockport, tailor. J JACKSON, junior, and P JACKSON, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, drapers. C MASON, Longsight, Lancashire, paper manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W MCGRIGOR, Washington, Perthshire, cattle-dealers. J MARSHALL, Edinburgh, bookseller. W MACLEISH, Muirhead, Perthshire, farmer. D MINTYRE and Co, Glasgow, bakers. A HUTCHESON, Dundee, hatter. J STOBO, Glasgow, draper. R MACGREGOR, Edinburgh, merchant.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 4. 6th Dragoons: Lieut H R S Trelawny to be Captain, vice Lieut, vice Maycock. 2nd Foot: Capt S W Jephson to be Major, vice Gilland; Lieut E S Smyth to be Captain, vice Jephson; Ensign W H Poulett to be Lieut, vice Smyth; J H Rocks to be Ensign, vice Poulett. 20th: Lieut-Col J Luard to be Lieut-Col, vice G Geddes; Major S J L Nicoll to be Lieut-Col, vice Luard; Capt W F Hoey to be Major, vice Nicoll; Lieut J H Knight to be Captain, vice Hoey; Ensign H Acherley to be Lieut, vice Knight; G E J Palmer to be Ensign, vice Acherley; the Hon J Colborne to be Ensign, vice Palmer. 68th: Lieut D Maycock to be Lieut, vice Trelawny. 39th: Capt F J Huginon to be Captain, vice Croker. 56th: Ensign C E J Palmer to be Ensign, vice Cheetham. 64th: Capt R Bruce to be Captain, vice Evans. 77th: Lieut-Col N Wilson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G P Bradshaw. 96th: Capt E Croker to be Captain, vice Huginon. 97th: Capt T W Evans to be Captain, vice Bruce.

3d West India Regiment: F B Dixon to be Ensign, vice Taylor.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut-Col N Wilson to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Cheshire: R Brooke, Esq, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

The King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry: T Lyon, Jun, Esq, to be Captain, vice Royal.

Harold Witshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet W T K Keene to be Lieutenant, vice Pitt.

The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: W F M Copeland to be Lieutenant, vice Beech.

ADMIRALTY, AUG. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—The New Extravaganza Pageant of GODIVA having met with the most decided success, it will be repeated every Evening, until further notice.—MONDAY, AUG. 7, the Entertainment will commence at a Quarter to Seven precisely, with the immensely successful Spectacle of MARMION; or, The Battle of Flodden Field, which nightly increases in popularity. To be succeeded by the novel and unequalled Scenes of the Arena. To conclude with (for the 7th time) the New Grand Equestrian, Pedestrian, Chivalric, Legendary, Historical, Commemorative, National Extravaganza Pageant of LADY GODIVA, and PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY; or, Clearing the Toll.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Stage-Manager, Mr. West.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Final Arrangements of this Attractive Entertainment.—The extraordinary SEANCES FANTASTIQUES of ROBERT-HOUDIN must unavoidably terminate next week. The remaining performances will be arranged in the following order:—Saturday Evening, August 5, and during the ensuing week, he will have the honour of giving Six Representations.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings; and Two Day Performances, on Wednesday and Friday Mornings; and a Grand FAREWELL MORNING PERFORMANCE on Monday, August 14.—Private Boxes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Lectures of Isham Baggs, Esq., will be continued during the next week only, on the Natural History of the Electrical Eels, illustrated by Galvanic Experiments, and on entirely new and Important Experiments in ELECTRICITY, explaining the Phenomena of Thunder-storms and the Cause of Lightning. POPULAR LECTURES by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachmayer. Diorama. Experiments are exhibited in the new DISSOLVING VIEWS, which, with the GYROSCOPE and MICROSCOPE, are shown on the large disc. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. New Machinery and Models Described. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, is.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK—"KEYING," named by a Chinese Crew.—This most interesting Exhibition, which has been justly called the "greatest novelty of the season," has been visited by her Majesty the Queen, all the Royal Family, and an immense number of persons, including nearly all the nobility and foreigners of distinction in London. The "Keying" is now open for Exhibition, from Ten to Six, in the East India Docks, adjoining the Railway and Steam-boat Pier, Blackwall.—Admission, ONE SHILLING. Junk Tickets, including fare and admission, are issued by the Blackwall and Eastern Counties Railways. Conveyance also by Omnibus, and by Steam-boat from all the Piers between Westminster and Woolwich; fare 4d. Catalogues obtainable only on board, price 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on MONDAY in every week at SIXPENCE each; on the following days at ONE SHILLING each. Children at Sixpence. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

FREE EXHIBITION OF MULREADY'S PAINTINGS, &c.—This Exhibition is NOW OPEN FREE every day, except Saturday, at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, John-street, Adelphi, from 9 till dusk, by TICKETS, to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi's, 13, Pall-mall East; J. Cundall, 12, Old Bond-street; and H. Graves, 6, Pall-mall. This Exhibition will CLOSE on Saturday, the 12th of August. Admission, 1s. each person.

CREMORNE.—BALLOON RACE on MONDAY NEXT, August 7th, between those celebrated Aeronauts Lieut. GALE, R.N., and Professor GYPSON, in their new and beautiful Balloons the Royal Cremorne and the Royal Albert, each conveying three passengers into the realms of space; to start at Seven o'clock precisely. Parties desirous of securing seats should make immediate application to Mr. Ellis at the Gardens. In addition to a round of varied and attractive amusements, there will be a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert—New Ballet, "Le Diable du Bois"—Casino d'Ete—Laurent's Band of Fifty Performers—Brilliant Illuminations and Fireworks. Admission, 1s. N.B. Venison in the Coffee-room daily.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Monday and Tuesday.—Great Combination of Attractions.—First Appearance of the Renowned Female Equestrian, MME. MARIE MACARTE, from America, and Re-engagement of JUBA, with PELL'S SERENADES. OF MARIE MACARTE, the American press thus speaks:—"Marie Macarte was born in Paris, in 1826; her father, a French nobleman, was the signal for a reception as enthusiastic as was ever awarded to an artist. In Boston, in Philadelphia, and Baltimore the furore she created was equal to that which distinguished the brilliant career of Fanny Elssler; whilst, in the principal cities of the interior, wherever she has appeared, the public have gathered on horse, mute in astonishment and ecstasy, at the same time, and with the same feelings, their inability to give an adequate description of her."—New York Herald.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. The portraits exhibit a marked improvement.—Athensum, June 21. "The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

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MUSICAL UNION.—July 14, 1848.—Resolved:—"That the thanks of the Committee be tendered to Mr. Ella, for the ability and judgment with which he has conducted the performances of the Musical Union during the past season." (Signed) "FALMOUTH, Chairman. "Saltoun, Milford, G. Cadogan, J. Clerk, A. F. Barnard, A. P. Upton, A. Legge, C. Freeling."

PRIZE MODEL COTTAGE for AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Will be published on the 10th of August, DETAILED WORKING DRAWINGS of the DESIGN for a house for which the Society of Arts has awarded the First Prize in the Competition of May, 1848. The Work comprises Plans, Sections, and Elevations, with working details, and will contain Seven Lithographic Plates, 4to. It will be accompanied by a Specification, describing the general construction of the Building, and the mode of Warming and Ventilating, and all the Information that may be required by the workman in carrying the design into effect. Price 10s. 6d. *** Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. T. C. HINE, Architect, Nottingham; DEAN and SONS, Threadneedle-street; or A. HALL and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, London.

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PUBLICATIONS, &c.

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ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best warranted London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

THE NEW FISH CARVER and FORK in ARGENTINE SILVER.—A Large and Elegant Assortment of these Novelties, fitted in Morocco cases, of the King, Albert, Victoria, and other styles, at 25s. the pair; solid silver-handle ditto, at 60s. the pair.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill; and at Sheffield.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Morocco case, for 48 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Gold case, gold dial, gold hands, gold movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go while being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve-month's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacture or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent. Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

A PURCHASE BY TENDER. KING and SHEATH beg to announce that they are selling very rich black, coloured, and white.

SATIN DAMASK and BROCADED SILKS, at £1 18s 6d the full dress, usually sold at £2. The New Glace Damask and Brocade Silk Robes, at £2 12s 6d the full dress. Very rich Glace Striped and Checked Ducaupes, for Walking Robes, at 1s 9d per yard, 2s 6d the full dress.

Patterns sent for inspection (free of expense) to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.—Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.—K. and S. will show the Silk Velvet Stock on the 1st of September.

SILKS, BAREGES, and MUSLINS.—BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road, have now the cheapest lot of the above goods ever offered. Elegant Striped, Checked, and Glace Silks, in all colours, 1s 5d and 1s 9d per yard. Rich Black Silks and Dress Satins amazingly cheap. Several hundred Bareges Dresses, 9s 12d and 12s 6d. Beautiful Organdis and Swiss Muslins, 5s 11d, worth 15s 6d. N.B.—Ladies in the country will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with. Patterns sent, postage free.—Address BEECH and BERRALL, 64, Edgware-road.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOOD, HATS and BONNETS, ROBES, FRENCH CAMBRIC, LAWN, and LACE CAPS. Day and Night Gowns, Blankets, Tricots, Nursery Baskets and Bassinets, with every requisite in BABY LINEN, together with a General Stock of every article usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY, thus completely obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of, in going to various Shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required, at SHEPHERD'S, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON, (midway between the Bank and Finsbury-square).

The remaining STOCK of CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES clearing out, for the reduced Prices, to make room for the Autumnal Novelties, for the production of which active preparations are now in progress. BROWN and LAND Pinafores, strong and neatly made, 1s; frocks, 1s. 9d.; ditto braided, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d.; Blouses, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. LINEN DIAPER Pinafores, 1s. 3d.; ditto trimmed, 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d.; Drawers, 8d.; Chemises and Shorts (short sleeves), 8d.; Shirts (long sleeves), 1s. 9d.; Night Dresses (frilled), 1s. 10d.; Slips (long cloth), 1s. Every size regularly kept, and at prices in proportion.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE? If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling the decaying spots, and rendering defective teeth sound and painless. Price ONE SHILLING. Twenty testimonials accompany each box.—Sold by all chemists; or free, by return of post, by sending 1s. and a stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London. Wholesale for Ireland, Figgis and Oldham, 10, Capel-street, Dublin; for Scotland, Campbell and Taylor, Brunswick-court, Glasgow.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, Price 2s 6d.—Patronized by Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.—Mr. THOMAS HOWARD'S SUCCEDANEUM, for stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain in the tooth for years, requiring extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Howard's Succedaneum themselves, with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s 6d. Prepared only by Mr. Thomas Howard, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it to the country free by post. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sankey, 129, Oxford-street; Starke, 4, Strand; Butler, 4, Chesapeake; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all medicine vendors. Price 2s 6d. Mr. Howard continues to supply the loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George-street, Hanover-square. At home from 11 till 4.

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.—Mrs. HARRIS begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to her very easy method of removing Corns and bunions without causing the slightest pain or inconvenience. Mrs. H. can be consulted at her residence, 98, Albany-street, Regent's-park, after Two daily.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The extraordinary success of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified the efficacy of the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine.—Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible, in a newspaper, to publish one half received.—Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 1s., by all respectable druggists and patent medicine retailers throughout the kingdom. *** Directions are given with each box.

THE SAFETY CHAIN BROOCH (patronized by the Queen) is manufactured into a variety of new and elegant designs in BLADE as well as Gold and Silver. They may be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered DIRECT FROM THE INVENTORS, HENRY ELLIS and SON, Exeter. Plate and Ornaments of every description made to order in Devonshire Silver.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants with good characters will find it the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—a, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—Mrs. BARRETT continues, by her unrivalled system, to perfect persons of any age in the art of cutting and fitting in a finished style, in Six Lessons, for 10s. 6d. Hours for inquiry and practice from Eleven till Four.

GRACEFUL, Healthy, and Amusing Exercise may be obtained by the use of the new PATENT CALISTHENIC CHEST-EXPANDER (invented by HENRY COST, Professor of Dancing, and Teacher of his new system of Callisthenics), which may be had, with a book of reference for the exercises, of the inventor, at his residence, 157, Grove-street, Camden-town.

SHIRT-MAKING at 59, SAINT MARTIN'S-LANE, where may be seen the largest and best assortment of Shirts in London, including every description; and among them are some beautiful specimens of superior needlework, at very moderate prices. Observe, SIX VERY SUPERIOR Shirts for 26s. RODGERS and Co., Shirt-Makers, 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Established 60 years.

SOYER'S EFFERVESCENT NECTAR.—"Homer sang of nectar for the gods; Soyer has concocted a nectar suited for gods and goddesses."—Morning Chronicle. Give us thirst and a bottle of Soyer's Nectar, say we, and we will laugh to scorn the cup of Hebe."—Sun. Manufactured only at Messrs. SOYER and CO.'S, 40, Rupert-street, Haymarket. Retail price per doz. 6s.; bottles allowed for at the rate of 2s. per doz. when returned. A liberal allowance to the trade.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s. per dozen; pints, 2s. 4s. from Epervay and Rheims. Sparkling Burgundy, 54s. per dozen; sparkling St. Peray, 48s. per dozen.—HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Importers, &c., 155, Regent-street, in consequence of the troubled state of France, have purchased for cash a large shipment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as being of genuine quality.—N.B. A large stock of pure St. Julien Harret, 28s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. and 36s. per dozen.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—Tea was never better nor cheaper than it is now; but as there is a probability that prices will shortly be higher, the present may be considered a favourable time for purchasing. The old-fashioned true rich CONGOU TEA, possessing great strength, richness of flavour, and a fine quality of the same tea that has ever given great satisfaction, is now sold at 4s. per pound, by AKIN and Co., Tea Merchants, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard.

NEW PATENT for ROASTING COFFEE, effected by rapid currents of hot air. The true flavour of the Coffee can only be obtained by this method. France, for famous Coffee, is now eclipsed by England. Sold in the berry, at 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., or ground and packed whilst hot in tin canisters, perfectly air-tight, and warranted to preserve the strength and aroma for months. 25s. tins of ground Coffee, 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. each; 100lbs carriage free to all parts of the kingdom.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

WEDDING ORDERS and INDIA OUTFITS executed in the first style of fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns and Robes a la Reine, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel; with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready-made. Youths' and Gentlemen's Shirts made to the newest style. The Ladies' Registered Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. Norton's, 72, Strand.

MARK WELL!—The best and cheapest Establishment in the Kingdom for Ladies' Habits, Gentlemen's fashionable Attire, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Furs, Outfits, and General Warehouse Articles, is that of E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minories; and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate (opposite the Church), City, London.

N.B.—Closed from sunset Friday till sunrise Saturday.

*** A Book, with rules for self-measurement, and lists of prices, to be had on application, post-free.

BERDOE'S PALLIUM, or LIGHT SUMMER COAT.—This popular and gentlemanly garment possesses every quality which can commend it to those who require a genuine, respectable, and superior article, price 35s. and 42s., or effectually waterproof, 45s. and 55s.—THE PALLIUM, a new and much improved lounging and sea-side coat, 25s. and 30s. W. L.'s Shooting Coats have long been celebrated among experienced sportsmen, and are thoroughly impervious to rain. A large stock to select from.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT, or SUMMER COAT. Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.—This most elegant and gentlemanly garment can only be had in London of the Patentees, 114, 116, and 120, Regent-street (the City address being 22, Cornhill), price Two Guineas, or lined with silk Two-and-a-half; and the Paletot d'Ete, or Jacket, One Guinea. The Ladies' Registered every size, from that of a Daniel Lambert to the smallest school-boy, of the recognised agents in every principal town, and both wholesale and retail at Messrs. Macdonald's, Molesworth-street, Dublin; at Messrs. Lawburn and Son's, 10, Bold-street, Liverpool; at Messrs. Wareing and Son's, 59, Birmingham; and at Messrs. Christie and Son's, George-street, Edinburgh.

PROUT'S large and fashionable assortment of LADIES' COMBS is unequalled for elegance, cheapness, and variety; the stock of every other kind of comb in tortoiseshell or horn, from its extent, affords a choice that is not to be met with elsewhere. PROUT'S TOOTH BRUSHES, of nearly 100 various patterns, including all the latest improvements, are celebrated for their beauty and efficiency. Their excellence is appreciated in most parts of the world. PROUT'S HAIR BRUSHES stand any climate, and are proof against the severest washing. Officers of the army and navy, or ladies going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with any article for the toilet, the quality of which may be depended upon, and at



MIDDLE. JENNY LIND (ELVIRA) AND SIGNOR LABLACHE (GIORGIO) IN THE OPERA OF "I PURITANI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 78.)

CHARLES II. IN HOLLAND, BEFORE THE RESTORATION.

PAINTED BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.

We have already spoken of this work as a picture of high class, in our notice of the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The incident is taken from the following passage in Pepys' "Diary," date May 16, 1660, and is a scene from the "unkingship of Charles II.":—"This afternoon Mr. Edw. Pickering told me in what a sad poor condition for clothes and money the King was, and all his attendants, when he came to him first from my lord, their clothes not being worth

forty shillings the best of them; and how overjoyed the King was when Sir John Grenville brought him some money; so joyful, that he called the Princess Royal and Duke of York to look upon it as it lay in the portmanteau before it was taken out."

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BALMORAL.—We understand that some furnishings have been supplied for the Queen's Highland home, Balmoral, and that several ornamental bridges are being constructed over the Dee, as it runs through some of the walks chalked out on the Royal domain. Major-General Riddell, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, has been at Ballater, and neighbourhood of Balmoral, from which it is conjectured that, besides the Court, we shall have some of her Majesty's troops stationed in the country, in the Vale of

Dee. But nothing of an authoritative nature has yet appeared as to her Majesty's intentions on the subject.—*North of Scotland Gazette.*

DISEASE IN GRAPES.—A disease, almost universal, has this year seized upon the hot-house grape—a description of fruit which Liebig and other naturalists considered almost free from disease of any kind. No one seems to know how it originates, nor whether it is endemic or epidemic, though the gardeners think it is something in the air which causes the destruction. The grape, we understand, has been attacked in every stage—sometimes when it is not larger than a sweet pea, and sometimes when it has arrived at maturity, and in every stage between these points. The first sign, which appears suddenly, is a kind of damp bloom which comes over the grape, which then withers, decays, and finally rots.—*Brighton Herald.*



"CHARLES II. IN HOLLAND BEFORE THE RESTORATION." PAINTED BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.